The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1486.—Vol. XXXIV. LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE;

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

Mr. CROFTS transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required. EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.

BUSINESS to SELL or BUY in Central Minera, Brynford Hall.

FOR SALE:—150 West Trevelyan, 2s. 6d. (calls paid); 100 Illogan, 16s. (very cheap).

Mr. CROFTS recommends PURCHASES in the following:—North Treskerby, Bryntail, East Grenville (call of 4s. paid), Okel Tor, North Downs, Gonamena, Grambler, Central Minera, Brynford Hall, East Rosewarne, East Lovell, Great Busy.

*** BEDOL-AUR.—The ore and other indications of a presumed rich lead lode, at 50 yards in depth, may be seen at Mr. CROFTS' office, and also at the offices of the company, No. 3, Great St. Helen's; and, in consequence of the general appearances of the mine indicating great and early success, a meeting of the shareholders has been convened for the 17th inst. No call. Shares 10s. to 12s. 6d.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—20 Buller and Basset, 5s.; 50 Crebor, £2½; 50 Cornubia (fully paid), 25s.; 20 Drake Walls; 50 East Jane, 30s.; 20 East Carn Brea, £7½; 200 East Providence, £4¼; 20 East Lovell; 20 East Russell, £6½; 20 East Seton, 7s. 6d.; 50 Furze Hill Wood, 7s. 6d.; 50 Great Wheal Busy, £4¼; 30 Kelly Bray, 12s. 6d.; 60 Molland, 6d.; 20 New Wheal Martha, £1¼; 50 North Minera (Preference), 11s.; 50 North Minera old shares, 6s. 6d.; 50 New Birch Tor and Vitifer, £2¾; 50 North Jane, 22s. 6d.; 25 North Treskerby, £3; 5 Okel Tor; 3 South Frances, £36; 10 Treworlis, £1½; 5 Trelawny, £24; 40 Wheal Crofty, £2½; 50 Wheal Hearle, 5s. 6d.; 20 Wheal Union, £3¼; 10 Vigra and Clogau, £36½; 40 Vale of Towy, 4s. 3d.

SHAREHOLDERS IN MINES AND CAPITALISTS will do well to READ PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR" of Friday, the 5th February (No. 309, Vol. 7). Price 6d. each copy (post paid). Forwarded on application. In this Circular there are four valuable mines mentioned which are certain to pay good dividends, and the price of shares greatly advance.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Nineteen years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Seventeen in London.)

Bankers: Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—February 12, 1864.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST, published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all the principal dividend and progressive mines in Devon and Cornwall.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. W. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, which he strongly recommends for investment or speculation:—5 Botallack, £185; 200 Wheal Crebor, 42s.; 20 East Lovell; 1 Providence, £45; 5 Nangiles, £35½; 5 West Chiverton; 50 East Rosewarne, £2¾; 25 Hingston Down; 10 Burra Burra, £115; 10 Great Laxey, £5¼.

EAST LOVELL I affirm, without fear of contradiction, is the richest and cheapest tin mine in the county of Cornwall; in fact, half of the produce is divided amongst the shareholders. It is anticipated that the next dividend will be £1 per share, thereby putting an end to all the theories. If any unfortunate proprietor has been induced to part with his shares through false representations, I earnestly advise him to buy back as soon as possible. This recommendation will also apply to Wheal Crebor.

Shares bought and sold on the usual commission. Telegraphic messages promply attended to. Mines inspected, and reliable information given. Established 15 years.
Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.

MR. J. W. GILBERT, (late of St. Day, Cornwall),
MINING BROKER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

Mr. GILBERT is in a position to give reliable information respecting Prosper United and East Wheal Lovell.

FOR SALE:—20 East Wheal Lovell, at £9; 20 Prosper United, at £7¼; 5 Uny, at £7½; 1 Seton, at £160.

BUYER of 20 Great Wheal Fortune, at £21.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE:—

25 Camborne Vean, £2¾.	50 Wheal Crebor, 41s. 6d.	10 Kitty (St. Ag.), £7 16 3
2 East Basset.	10 Wheal Hope, £5.	5 Bryntail, £3½.
10 East Lovell.	5 New Rosewarne.	3 Trelawny, £24¼.
40 East Grenville, £2 13 9	20 North Basset, £2 8s 9d	10 Sithney and Carnmeal.
20 East Carn Brea, £7½.	15 North Crofty, £5⅜.	10 Tolvadden.
50 East Rosewarne, £2¾.	1 West Caradon.	100 Bedol-Aur, 11s.
10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £4 6 3	20 Grenville, £5⅛.	1 Basset and Grylls, 16½
10 Great Busy, £4¼.	50 No. Treskerby, £2 16 3	2 Wh. Mary Ann, £14¼.

EAST LOVELL.—Mr. SANDY recommends the immediate purchase of these shares; the msne has further improved, and it is undoubtedly one of the cheapest investments at the present price.

SHARES FOR SALE in two or three mines certain to have a great rise during the present year. A correct daily price list will be forwarded on application.
Business transacted at the closest market prices.

MR. J. M. SMITH, 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, strongly recommends Wheal Buller, Wheal Curtis, Wheal Crofty, and Wheal Hartley among Progressive Mines; and East Pool, Wheal Seton, and West Seton among Dividend Mines.

J. M. SMITH'S "Joint-Stock Companies Share Price List and Mining Circular" should be consulted by all interested in mining or commercial companies. Will be forwarded on application.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at nett prices.

Mr. BATTERS can recommend one or two mines safe for an early rise of 100 per cent.; reliable information afforded on application.

BUYER of Chiverton, Billins, and Central Minera.

SELLER of 5 Brynford Hall, £15; 20 Central Minera; 60 West Trevelyan, 2s. 6d.

Parties would do well to apply to Mr. BATTERS as to buying or selling Central Minera shares.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—2 Wheal Seton, £164; 30 Wheal Ludcott, £2¾; 50 Crebor, £2 3s.; 2 Buller, £44; 3 West Caradon, £23; 10 West Chivarton, £57¾; 3 Stray Park; 20 North Treskerby, £3½; 40 Hingston Down, £5½; 60 Kelly Bray, 10s. 6d.; 50 East Seton, 8s. 9d.; 50 East Treskerby, £2⅞; 100 Vallanzasca; 200 Santa Barbara, 13s.; 50 Wheal Unity, 5s. 6d.; 150 Don Pedro North del Rey, 16s. 3d.; 100 West Trevelyan, 3s.; 250 Great Northern, 2s.; 150 Trumpet United, 3s. 6d.; 100 Sovereign (Gold), 5s.; 150 East Clogau (Gold), fully paid, 6s. 9d.; 40 Great Wheal Busy, £4¾; 60 Charlotte United, 10s.; 25 Cape Copper, £8; 100 Sparnon, 8s. 6d.; 150 Anglo-Brazilian, 6s.; 20 Bryntail, £2¾; 15 East Lovell; 30 Gonamena, £3⅞; 10 Prosper United, £7¾; 25 Yudanamutana; 30 Chiverton Moor, £5¼; 15 Chiverton, £12; 100 Worthing, 19s. 6d.; 10 Sithey and Carnmeal; 20 Wheal Curtis; 100 Nova Scotia (Gold); 200 Nanteos, 10s.; 35 Okel Tor; 30 Wheal Agar, £3½; 20 Bedford United; 85 North Minera (Preference), 10s. 6d.; 50 Quebrada.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

30 Australian and Eastern Steam.	2 Great Fortune, £21.	30 Santa Barbara, 13s 3d
100 Aberffrwd, 12s. 9d.	10 Gonamena, £4 2s. 6d.	10 St. John del Rey, £52.
2 Basset & Grylls, £16¼.	10 Great Wh. Busy, £4¼.	50 St. Day United, 36s 3d
10 Bedford United.	100 Gt. Nor. Cop., 1s. 5d.	20 So. Carn Brea, £1⅞.
3 Bryn Gwiog, £35¾.	50 Garreg (all calls paid), 4s. 6d.	30 St. Just Consols (fully paid).
30 Bedol-Aur, 10s.	10 Great Laxey, £5⅛.	5 Stray Park, £28¾.
10 Bryntail.	200 Harwood, 20s. 6d.	10 Treloweth, £1 18s. 9d.
2 Buller, £44½.	1 Herodsfoot, £38.	10 Tincroft, £20¾.
5 Clifford Amal., £38 8 9	10 Hingston Down.	20 Treweatha, 18s.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £20⅞.	30 Lady Bertha, 17s. 6d.	10 Twelve Apostles, £3.
20 Camborne Vean, £2 14 9	10 Long Rake, £4½.	1 Trelawny, £23 18s. 9d.
10 Calvadnack, £6 8s. 9d.	100 Mariquita, 12s.	50 United Mexican, £6¾.
10 Cape Copper.	5 Marke Valley, £6 18s 9d	50 Vale of Towy, 5s. 6d.
10 Central Grylls, £3¼.	100 Molland, 1s.	50 Vallanzasca.
10 Crowlwm.	50 North Pool.	3 W. Chiverton, £50 18 9
30 Caradon United, 37s. 6d.	1 North Roskear, £24 18 9	1 Wheal Seton, £162.
100 Cuddra (offer wanted).	100 North Minera preference, par.	2 W. Caradon, £23 8s 9d
30 Crenver Abraham, £2⅝.	20 No. Treskerby, £2 18 9	20 Wh. Grenville, £5 2s 6d
10 Crane.	20 North Basset, £2 13s 9d	10 Wheal Uny, £7.
30 Caradon Hill, 10s.	10 North Crofty, £5⅜.	5 West Basset, £11 8s 9d
3 Chiverton, £12.	100 North Minera, 5s. 9d.	1 Wheal Grylls, £28.
1 Carn Brea, £68.	30 North Rosewarne.	5 Wendron, £6⅞.
10 Cobre Copper, £32¼.	5 North Downs, 40s. 3d.	1 Wh. Mary Ann, £14¾.
10 Chiverton Moor, £5 6 3	20 New Wh. Martha (fully paid).	20 West Condurrow (offer wanted).
30 Drake Walls, 38s. 9d.	2 Nangiles, £35½.	1 West Seton, £188¾.
50 Don Pedro, 15s. 6d.	10 New Rosewarne, £10.	1 West Tolgus, £60.
5 E. Carn Brea, £7 3s. 9d.	50 Nova Scotia (20s. paid), 12s.	2 West Frances, £28.
30 East Russell, £5.	5 Prosper United, £7 6 3d.	10 Wheal Agar.
5 East Lovell, £9 3s. 9d.	1 Providence, £45.	30 Wheal Unity.
30 East Grenville, £2 10s.	5 Polbreen, £18.	10 Wh. Ludcott, £1 10s.
20 East Providence, £4¾.	10 Pendeen, £6 18s. 9d.	5 West Stray Park, £2⅞.
5 E. Devon Cons., £2 16 6	20 Quebrada.	10 Wheal Hope.
2 East Basset, £73¼.	10 Rosewarne Utd., 27s. 6d.	10 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £7 17s. 6d.
5 East Grylls, £13¼.	30 Rosewarne Cons., 10s 9d	100 Worthing, 17s. 9d.
10 East Caradon, £28 7 6	5 Rosewall Hill, £3¾.	1 West Damsel.
20 East Rosewarne, £2 16 3	1 South Caradon, £445.	20 Wheal Crebor, 41s. 6d.
10 Great Wheal Vor, £18½.	30 St. Just United, £3.	50 Yudanamutana, 58s. 9d.
10 Glasgow Caradon, £3⅜.		
20 Great Retallack, 3s. 6d.		
5 Great So. Tolgus, £4 6 3		

And is a BUYER of 50 Chiverton, £11¾; 20 West Chiverton, £58½; 20 Rosewall Hill, 50 Hingston Down; and 200 Vale of Towy, 4s. 6d.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, February 12, 1864.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on sharetransactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application, relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment.

TO INVESTORS IN MINES.—Mr. EDWD. COOKE begs to direct the attention of investors in mines to his weekly article in another page of the Journal, which contains some observations on the mines in the Gryllis and Chiverton district.
Feb. 12, 1864. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—EDWD. COOKE is instructed to SELL ONE THOUSAND SHARES in the above most promising mine, at £2 10s. per share net. An early application should be made, as the first applicants will secure the full number; they apply for until the 1000 are distributed. Cheques payable to the North Chiverton Company, crossed to the Alliance Bank, Lothbury, to accompany an application for the number of shares required.
75, Old Broad-street, February 12, 1864.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, and Devon Great Consols for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—76, Old Broad-street, E.C.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. WILLIAM WARD (late with Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken),
SHAREBROKER,
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, (21 years' experience), has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the following mines:—

	Closing quotations.		Closing quotations.
Chiverton	£11¼– ¾	Prosper United	£ 7 – ¼
Clifford Amalgamated	38½– ⅝	Nangiles	34½–35
East Lovell	9 – ¼	North Crofty	5½– ⅜
East Caradon	28 – ¼	St. Day United	35s.–36s.
East Russell	5 – ⅛	Tincroft	20¼– ½
East Carn Brea	7 – ¼	Wheal Crebor	40s.–41s.
East Grenville	2½– ¾	West Chiverton	57 –58
Hingston Down	5 – ⅛	Wheal Grenville	5 – ⅛
New Rosewarne	10 – ¼	Wheal Seton	161 –163
North Treskerby	2¾– 3	Wheal Hope	5 – ⅛

For all shares bought by GEORGE RICE he will give cash, on receipt of transfer.
EAST LOVELL and WHEAL CREBOR.—Special business in these, at close prices.
In the present state of the market, parties would do well to be advised by GEORGE RICE as to buying or selling in the principal "market" mines.
Money advanced on mining shares.
Feb. 12, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared on the 9th inst. The accounts for the next meeting will show a greater profit than the last. The price of shares is only about £3 per share for a permanent dividend mine; whereas double this price is being asked for shares in other mines, making regular calls, and with no prospect of dividends.

Orders executed, as buyer or seller, by GEORGE RICE, 5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London.—Feb. 12, 1864.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

J. HUME'S "Circular" contains special notices and reports of the following mines, namely:—Great Fortune, East Lovel, Nangiles, Crebor, Charlotte United, Prosper United, South Condurrow, &c.

Mr. HUME should be consulted as to Crebor, and all the above mines.

A BUYER of Crebor, Prosper, Charlotte, Great Retallack, &c.

Also a SELLER at market prices.

In all commission transactions, Mr. HUME returns to clients the price dealt at.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED ELEVEN YEARS.)

TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES at closest prices, nett or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confided to them.

Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.

Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN beg to record their appreciation of the widely extended patronage they have received during the year 1863. This continued confirmation of the policy of their system of business affords them much pleasure, and they now beg to hope that, by care and attention to every order (of whatever extent) that is entrusted to them, they may still continue to deserve the confidence of their clients.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.
Feb. 12, 1864. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

VALUABLE MINING SHARES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1864, at One o'clock, the following VALUABLE SHARES:—

5 Billins (forfeited shares)	20 Dolfrwynog.	50 Central Minera.
30 Crenver Wh. Abraham.	40 New South Caradon.	15 St. Ives Wheal Allen.
20 West Wheal Jane.	5 New Rosewarne.	15 East Gunnis Lake.
153 West Trevelyan.	25 South Phœnix.	100 N. Minera (Preference)
20 Sithney Carnmeal.	125 Redmoor.	100 ditto (Old Shares)
50 Cefn Cilcen.	41 Treweatha.	60 West Par.
10 Wheal Agar.	20 North Wheal Robert.	1 West Frances.
15 Caradon Vale.	10 Pentre Lygan.	25 St. Just Consols.
20 East Wheal Lovell.	30 Cwm Brane.	3 Wheal Prosper (Breage)

Parties desirous of offering shares to forward him their instructions not later than Thursday, Feb. 18, that the shares may be advertised in the *Mining Journal*, and inserted in the catalogue.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS has also received instructions to SELL ONE THOUSAND AND FIVE (6400ths) PARTS or SHARES in the NORTH POOL TIN AND COPPER MINE, ILLOGAN, CORNWALL, in lots suitable for purchasers.

For further particulars, and catalogues, apply to Mr. J. W. WATSON, 13, Cornhill; Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley; and the Auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, EAST WHEAL MARTHA MINE, LAMERTON, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has received instructions from the Liquidators to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 25th day of February instant, at Two o'clock, in one lot, all that VALUABLE MINE. Together with the MATERIALS, &c., known as the EAST WHEAL MARTHA COPPER MINE, situate in the northern part of Lamheroe, in the partsh of Lamerton, in the county of Devon.

The sett is extensive, held on lease for 21 years, from 1st August, 1861, at £5 per annum, and 1-12th royalty, the present company have paid to the lord £1500, which is to be allowed out of the royalty.

For further particulars, and to view, application to be made to Mr. GEORGE SEARBY, or to the auctioneer, 2 Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Mr. THOMAS has with great care, and with his best judgment, selected a few mines, the shares of which he recommends as the best purchases that can be made at the present time for an immediate rise and steady advance during the present year.

Mr. THOMAS invites special attention to this list, embracing as it does both dividend and progressive mines of rare prospects; the former now yielding a high rate of interest; the latter about commencing dividends.

Descriptive particulars of each mine are given, with rate of dividends, time of payment, latest market prices, &c. Free by post for six stamps.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

20 Bryntail, £2 10s.	50 New Wh. Martha, 28s.	20 New Birch Tor, 56s. 3d.
10 Clifford, £38¼.	50 St. Day United, 36s 3d.	30 St. Just Consols (fully paid), 16s.
25 Hingston Down, £5 2 6	40 Drake Walls, 30s.	
20 Wh Trelawny, £23¾.	25 Central Grylls, £3½.	100 Hawkmoor, 3s.
100 Santa Barbara, 12s.	10 Festiniog Slate, £4¼.	20 St. Just United, 59s.
25 East Lovell, £9 3s. 9d.	100 West Trevelyan, 2s.	5 West Chiverton, £59¼
50 Wheal Crebor, 41s. 3d.	100 Trumpet United, 2s. 6d.	

BUYER of 100 Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton), 30s. paid, 32s. 6d.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. PURCHASES and SALES EFFECTED in BRITISH MINES, in RAILWAY, BANK, and other SHARES, at close market prices. Cash on delivery of transfer.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE—

Clifford, £38¼.	East Carn Brea, £7⅝.	Hingston, £5.
Chiverton, £11 15s.	East Russell, £4 19s. 6d.	Kelly Bray, 9s.
Chiverton Moor, £5¼.	East Caradon, £28½.	Lady Bertha, 16s. 6d.
Caradon Vale, £3¾.	Glasgow Caradon, £3⅜.	Marke Valley, £7.
Drake Walls, 40s.	Great Fortune, £21¼.	Prosper United, £7⅞.
East Chiverton, £5½.	Great So. Tolgus, £4¼.	Wheal Buller, £42.
East Basset, £73.	Gawton, 13s. 9d.	Wheal Seton, £163.

And is a BUYER of any number of—

Bedford United, £2¼.	East Lovell, £8⅞.	Nangiles, £35.
Wheal Crebor, 40s.	Bronfloyd, £3¼.	Wheal Edward, 35s.

An OFFER WANTED for—

South Caradon Hooper.	West Maria & Fortescue.	Rosewarne United.

T. ROSEWARNE can safely recommend three mines for a great rise during the next three months.—Feb. 12, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

GEORGE SEARBY, No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting mining operations may be had by applying as above.

FOR SALE.—The UNDERMENTIONED VALUABLE SHARES, at fair market prices. Application to be made to Mr. WILLIAM GODWIN, 7, County Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.

10 Spearne Moor.	1 Providence.	20 North Pool.
20 East Margaret.	10 West Basset.	2 South Caradon.
20 Lelant Consols.	1 Dolcoath.	10 West Caradon.
20 Nant-y-Iago.	10 Tincroft.	1 Margaret.
1 South Frances.	20 West Condurrow.	2 Trelawny.
5 Bryn Gwiog.	5 Llangynog.	5 North Basset.
20 North Rosewarne.	20 Wheal Hearle.	5 Cook's Kitchen.
10 East Caradon.	1 Basset.	10 Stray Park.
1 Devon Great Consols.	2 East Basset.	

Feburary 12, 1864.

MR. WM. BIRDSEY, MINE AND SHAREBROKER, has REMOVED his OFFICES from St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, to No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, where all orders will be promptly attended to. Commission, 1¼ per cent.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. TREGELLAS strongly recommends the purchase of Santa Barbara Gold, North Shepherds, and Chiverton Consols shares.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES FOR SALE in the following mines:—

Clifford Amal., £38¾.	Great South Tolgus, £4¼.	Mary Ann, £14¼.
Devon Great Con., £580.	Wheal Chiverton, £11¾.	North Basset, £2¼.
East Basset, £74.	Bryn Gwoig, £35.	East Caradon, £28.
Providence, £45½.	No. Treskerby, £2⅞.	Prosper United, £7¼.
Tincroft, £20¼.	Great Fortune, £21¼.	Wheal Grenville, £5¾.
Wheal Grylls, £28.	Wheal Seton, £170.	10 Wheal Caradon, £2¾.
Wheal Trelawny, £24.	West Chiverton, £58.	Wheal Crebor, 40s.
South Caradon, £440.	Wheal Buller, £40.	20 Dyfwgwn, £9⅞.
Nangiles, £35.	Pendeen Cons., £7.	25 Crowan Consols (80s.pd.), 35s.
East Caradon, £28.	East Carn Brea, £7¼.	
Wheal Uny, £7¼.	Ludcott, £2½.	20 ditto (15s. paid), 20s.

OFFERS WANTED for West Condurrow, Rosewarne Consols, Bantry Bay.
Shares bought and sold at 1¼ per cent. commission.
Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly "Circular" for December contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.
38, Dowgate-hill Chambers, London, E.C.

MANCHESTER.

MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

Original Correspondence.

MINING EXPLORATIONS IN BRAZIL.

THE PROVINCES OF PARAHYBA AND PERNAMBUCO.

SIR,—In compliance with my promise, I now send you a short account of my travels and doings in these unknown (in Europe) regions. I would have written to you much earlier, but on my arrival here I found everything in such a backward state and undiscovered that I concluded a letter from me at that time would neither interest you nor your readers. Having now, however, had a little time to look around, I send you a short programme of what I have seen.

I will commence with a brief description of our voyage and travels, from which, perhaps, your readers may gather a few hints in case they feel inclined to try the same "route," either for pleasure or profit. I left Southampton on Aug. 10, in company with Capt. T. Andrews, of Pennance, Gwennap, Cornwall, a miner of considerable skill and long experience in the Brazilian gold fields of Minas Geraes, where I had the pleasure of first making his acquaintance at the Morro Velho Mine, which has yielded such enormous profits to the St. John del Rey Mining Company during the time we were both professionally employed there, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the untiring exertions and persevering zeal with which he has contributed to the arduous labours which are necessarily incumbent on, and adherent to, an exploring expedition such as has fallen to our lot to undertake on the present occasion. After a very pleasant and comfortable voyage of 19 days, per the Royal West India Mail Company's steamer *Parana*, we arrived at Pernambuco, and, having explained the object of our voyage to the Custom House authorities, we met with the greatest politeness from them, and they kindly allowed the cases of scientific apparatus to pass without unpacking, which most probably was the means of their arriving here in good condition.

On our arrival in Pernambuco we were introduced to Mr. José Jacomé Tasso, the owner of the mining estates we had to inspect, and also the holder of a most comprehensive and exclusive permit for 30 years from the Imperial Government of Brazil to work all, or any, mines of any, or all, metals or minerals which may be discovered in the provinces of Parahyba and Pernambuco; and, considering that mining is hitherto unknown in these provinces, it is difficult to overrate the value of such a concession. Mr. Tasso is a merchant of first-rate standing in Pernambuco, and possesses a delightful "sitio," or country house, in the vicinity of the city, at which we were hospitably entertained until Mr. Tasso had concluded his arrangements in order to accompany us, and until we had laid in a supply of tea, sugar, coffee, cleaned rice, wine, beer, spirits, biscuits, preserved meats, fish, &c., which are luxuries unobtainable in the districts we have traversed, to say nothing of medicines, and many other sundries which are unknown in these comparatively new regions; even a watch is a matter of curiosity to the people, and I am constantly teased to open mine (much against my will) to show them the balance-wheel working, which they look upon as something akin to witchcraft.

From Pernambuco we took the Brazilian coasting steamer, and proceeded northerly to a small port named Macao, situate on one of the mouths of the River Piranhas (so called from a little and very ferocious fish of that name which frequents its waters, and very often severely injures people whilst bathing); thence we proceeded by canoe, 7 leagues, to a place called Officinas, and 10 leagues more on horseback brought us to the city of Assu, in the province of Rio Grande do Norte, where we arrived on Sept. 14, and were hospitably entertained by Col. Wanderley and his family for a few days, until we had procured a sufficient number of horses to convey ourselves, attendants, and baggage to the interior. Altogether we numbered, exclusive of troopmen, 10 persons—to wit, Mr. Tasso and four servants, Mr. Andrews and myself, Mr. Tasso's clerk, a carpenter, and a mason, including a cook, with the requisite utensils for his office. We found plenty of good fare on the road—fowls, turkeys, guinea hens, and fresh meats, and a variety of game, so that we had not much to complain about the prog department; and here I would observe that no one who regards his own comfort should attempt to travel in this country without a supply of good English spices and sauces, and his own cooking utensils, as well as bags to carry water, and a good wide and long hammock, as there are no beds used in this part of the country. I have now slept for more three months in a hammock, and like it very much; it can be hung up anywhere, and is so portable. Sometimes we have had as many as six hammocks slung from the branches of a single tree, looking most picturesque in the moonlight. After having provided ourselves with horses in Assu, which delayed us some time, as ours was a large troop, we proceeded in a south-south-west direction, and about a league from the city we met with the first rocks I had seen since my arrival in the country, excepting the Pernambuco reef, which extends very far north, rendering the entrance to Parahyba and Natal somewhat difficult, and at times dangerous. Here the rock is granitic, and appears of a nature favourable to the existence of minerals. I may make a geological summary of the whole of our route by stating that, in so far as my observation has assisted me, we have traversed nothing but primary rocks, or formations, commencing with granite, in some cases highly crystallised and graphic, passing into gneiss and grauwacke, micaschist, and other schists occasionally rendered micaceous by oligistic iron, and at very rare intervals a little primary limestone. I was unable to find or hear of any fossils either in the rocks nor yet in the superincumbent tertiary or alluvian. In many places there were strong mineral indications, and we were shown some very rich iron ore, but had no time to visit the locality. This, unfortunately, was also the case with a deposit of native sulphur which was stated to be very extensive, and samples of which were shown to us. The frequent eruptions of trap, basalt, greenstone, and porphyry which exist ought, perhaps, not to be classed fairly with primary rocks, as they are evidently of much later origin, sometimes contorting the schistose stratifications in a most extraordinary manner.

About 7 leagues from Assu we delayed our journey for a day, in order to turn aside to visit a mountain about 2 miles off the road, which in one of the governmental documents was stated to consist, in a large proportion, of nitre and sulphur, but, upon examination, the only nitrous products I was able to discover were derived from the decomposition of animal matter, and products such as sheep and goats' dung, which, fermenting with ashes from fires made by the shepherds, formed nitre in very small quantities, but which efflorescing or crystallising on the surface, caused it to become white, and represent a large quantity, instead of a mere pellicule. Respecting the sulphur, we found no such thing, nor even probabilities of its existence; the mountain was chiefly composed of highly ferruginous schists, which, containing a small proportion of iron pyrites, had by its decomposition given rise to the formation of sulphates and subsulphates of iron, combined with a little alumina, some of which from their yellow colour had probably given rise to their being mistaken for sulphur, and which were exuded as an efflorescence on the edges of the strata. And here I might comment at some length on the folly of those who, wishing to obtain a temporary notoriety, are induced to furnish such reports after a most cursory examination, and who, without personal inspection, take for granted all the old women's tales, which are always freely poured into their ears, and which they subsequently report as facts. Had we listened to all the stories, from the best and most respectable authorities, respecting the riches stored in the various mountains on our road, which occasionally are stated to groan and give forth extraordinary sounds and lights, especially during the dark and rainy season, as also to the accounts of "*derroteros*" (clues to) of hidden riches, some of which exist, engraved in most curious characters upon large stones, which we have seen, and no one can decipher, we should not as yet have arrived here. Pursuing our journey, we passed the *city* of Pombal (a small village), distant 42 leagues from Assu, and 14 leagues more brought us to the small town of Pianco, from which we had 13 leagues to arrive here.

As we had understood, previous to leaving England, that this was a mining district, we expected to find it pretty well populated, and furnished with shops or stores, where sundry necessaries might be procured, and also to find some little mining machinery and apparatus existing, but on our arrival here we were woefully disappointed to find the country entirely in a virgin state. The people of the country having no idea that gold could be produced in the rocks, had, therefore, dignified their "diggings" in the river with the name of "minas," or mines, and, consequently, we have had all the labour of looking for the gold-producing lodes, which, in a country covered with thick brushwood, is by no means an easy or a pleasant task. We have not been here very long, but during our short stay we have succeeded in finding eight auriferous lodes, some of them of very great length and width, and although some of them give a very profitable amount of gold, yet we are certain that we have not found as yet the principal feeders of gold to the river, from which pieces of gold, weighing from 1 to 3ozs., have been extracted, and grains of from 1-16th to 1-8th oz. are not uncommon. Now, the gold in the lodes we have hitherto found is, generally speaking, very finely divided, and invisible to the naked eye, though, after grinding the ore, it is easily discovered by washing in the batea. In the last lode, which is an immense one, standing out from the ground in places about 10 to 15 feet, we have found specks of gold of the size of a large pin's head; yet this does not content us, and we persevere in trying to find the lode, which must be in the same property, and which has to return to the fortunate finder the large flakes or nuggets of gold I have alluded to. The River or Riacho das Bruscas is known to contain gold for more than 18 miles, and we have commenced exploring downwards from about 6 to 7 miles from the commencement, having had no time to devote to the upper part. I need hardly say that our limited time (as I require shortly to return to England on business) will not give us a fair opportunity of discovering nearly all the lodes: this must be left for those who come after us, with more leisure and more means or appliances. Had I conceived that mining was in its infancy, or, properly speaking, not yet commenced in this district, I would have come out much better provided with tools and mining apparatus, to enable us to try the lodes on a larger scale; and I especially regret not having brought with me a small 2-horse power steam-stamps (there is plenty of fuel), in order to pulverise some tons from each lode. (On my return to England I intend to patent a portable apparatus for the purpose.) One notable circumstance in connection with these lodes is, that they all contain a small proportion of carbonate and phosphate of lead, with a little galena, which, from its high specific gravity, renders the separation of the gold from it somewhat difficult, by washing in the batea, but when we have amalgamating apparatus this will be easily overcome. Several of the feeders to the Bruscas stream are also auriferous, as well as some of the collateral streams which run down to the Piranhas River, but we have not had time to examine them. In fine, this is an entirely new and highly interesting auriferous region, about which I shall have to write you more at length when we have had more time to examine it. I hope to be in England in April. W. REAY, Jun.

Minas de Cachoeira, distrito de Pianco, Parahyba, Brazil, Dec. 20.

THE NEW GEOLOGICAL SPECULATIONS.

SIR,—A word or two appears necessary in reply to "Fair Play." It was certainly from the account which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of January 23 that I became acquainted with Mr. Dickinson's views. "Fair Play" admits that this gave "*a summary of the conclusions arrived at.*" Now, certainly I have nothing to do with anything else; and it was because the "*conclusions arrived at*" exhibited such an entire absence of the capability of observing correctly—such a total want of that cultivated knowledge which is necessary for the examination of the "*evidences in nature,*" that the fear was expressed lest the same inability to see clearly, and reason correctly, should be injuriously manifested in those practical duties which involve so heavy a responsibility. CARBONACEOUS.

Feb. 6.

THE NEW GEOLOGICAL SPECULATIONS.

SIR,—Your readers will, I am sure, agree with me that it is unfair to condemn the views expressed by Mr. Dickinson, without knowing what they really are. The digest you gave was necessarily incomplete—in fact, it was a mere statement of the views, without the "evidences in nature" upon which they rest. Now, as this subject is one in which we are all more or less interested, your correspondent, "Fair Play," may, perhaps, have sufficient influence with Mr. Dickinson to induce him to publish his paper in the *Mining Journal*, so as to give us an opportunity of discussing it in your columns.—*Feb.* 10. H. RHYS.

EXPLOSIVE PARAFFIN OIL—YOUNG'S PATENT.

SIR,—In defining the difference between paraffin oil and petroleum, Mr. James Young, of Bathgate, has made certain statements which would lead to much misapprehension if permitted to remain without further explanation. It would not be readily understood, although such is really the case, that Mr. Young does not draw any comparison between the burning oil sold by himself and that sold by other manufacturers, but simply between his finished oil and the material from which it is produced—artificial petroleum, distilled from coal. It would be most unjust to charge him, as I have heard him charged, with attempting to prejudice other manufacturers to serve his own purposes. He tells us that the artificial petroleum, or crude paraffin oil, "as distilled from the coal, is an oily liquid, and is a mixture of a great many bodies, which have as yet never been chemically investigated, but for practical purposes it may be said to contain the following four ingredients, which are separated by distillation:—First, a highly volatile liquid, on the proper extraction of which depends the safety of the next, or second body, the paraffin oil of commerce, which is used for the purpose of giving light; the third substance is also a liquid used for oiling machinery; the fourth is the solid paraffin, which is now well known, being extensively used for making candles as a substitute for wax and sperm, and is rapidly displacing these products, being so much superior to them in its light-giving powers, and its elegant appearance." Now, this description would apply almost equally well were native petroleum under consideration. The safety of the oil, whether native or artificial petroleum be used, depends entirely upon the treatment it subsequently receives; at present there are very few manufacturers who suffer explosive oil to leave their works, and where the consumer purchases of a respectable retail dealer he has no more to fear than the consumer of gas. There are fewer accidents among each 1000 persons using mineral oil than among each 1000 persons using gas; and recently accidents from explosive oil being sold have become unheard of.

No doubt Mr. Young had just cause to complain that when the sale of explosive paraffin oil was frequent he could obtain no legal protection, but he had to suffer no greater annoyance than all other manufacturers who manufactured good oil, and it is not improbable that a greater evil would have been created by compelling every manufacturer of the same article to give it a different name than that which it was sought to remedy.

H. J.

PARAFFIN OIL AND PETROLEUM.

SIR,—The letter published in the *Times* of Monday last, from Mr. James Young, of Bathgate, is calculated to produce in the minds of the public an impression that the use of the oil which is now so largely prepared from petroleum for the purposes of illumination is attended with danger. Such an impression could not fail to be seriously detrimental to the manufacturers of this commodity, even though it be entirely unfounded, as I confidently believe it to be, in regard to most, if not all, of the oil made from petroleum in this country.

Being myself connected with one of the largest manufactories of this oil in England, and having for several years had considerable experience of these materials, both as a chemist and as a manufacturer, I beg to offer a few remarks in reply to Mr. Young's letter. In the first place, I must draw attention to the fact that petroleum and the coal oil which Mr. Young calls paraffin oil have from time immemorial been regarded as essentially identical in every respect, save that of origin; and I most decidedly dissent from Mr. Young's statement, that these substances have not been chemically investigated. On the contrary, I have no hesitation in stating that the chemistry of these substances is very fully understood, and has been well known for may years. Both materials are equally entitled to the designation "paraffin oil," inasmuch as they both contain paraffin, and are both mixtures of oils which possess many of the general characters of paraffin. Moreover, coal oil does not enjoy any immunity from danger attending its use which does not equally obtain with regard to petroleum. Both contain a very volatile and very inflammable oil, which at moderate temperatures evolves a vapour that becomes explosive when mixed with air. It is to the presence of this volatile oil in the material used for burning that is to be ascribed any danger that may attend the use of either coal oil or petroleum for that purpose.

But without following Mr. Young further into the discussion of the relative merits of coal oil and of petroleum, I will revert to the subject of safety, which is the main consideration, so far as the public is concerned. In this respect coal oil may be as dangerous as the oil obtained from petroleum, if the volatile oil it contains be not properly separated. It cannot be denied that when petroleum first came into use very much of the burning oil prepared from it was unsafe, in consequence of this volatile oil not having been properly separated. Attention was directed to the danger attending this neglect in a letter which appeared in the *Times* of Jan. 14, 1862, and manufacturers soon became sensible of the necessity, in their own interest, of separating the too volatile portion of oil from that which was fit to burn in lamps with safety. During the last two years it has been generally regarded by all respectable manufacturers and dealers in this country as an essential and indispensable character of this commodity that when heated to 130° Fahr. it should not give off vapour that becomes explosive when mixed with air. I have during that period been in the habit of examining numerous examples of burning oil made in this country from petroleum, and have invariably found them in this respect equally as safe as that made from coal. It is, therefore, entirely gratuitous of Mr. Young, while admitting that petroleum can be made as safe for domestic use as he declares his coal oil to be, that he should represent it as questionable whether the oil made from petroleum be "properly and honestly prepared."

Of the importance of this subject there can be no doubt, and I trust that, in fairness to those whose interests are likely to be prejudiced by the imputation conveyed in Mr. Young's letter, you will accord to these remarks the privilege of publicity in your columns. B. H. PAUL,

Consulting Chemist to the London Hydrocarbon Oil Company.

8, *Gray's Inn-square, Feb.* 8.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON.

SIR,—"Figures are independent of sentiments and sympathies," so commences a paragraph upon Scotch Pig-Iron, in last week's Journal; but evidently the "sentiments and sympathies" of the writer were the foundation of the figures therein put before the public, and, in justice to those parties who are apt to be misled by such statements, it will be only right that you give equal publicity to the following comparison of those figures with the statistics appearing in the various Glasgow Annual Circulars, which latter are generally admitted to be reasonably correct.

The estimated production in 1848 was 600,000 tons, from an average of 93 furnaces in blast throughout the year, thus showing the production of each furnace to be about 6500 tons weekly; your article says 11,500 tons weekly. The estimated production during 1863 was 1,180,000 tons, from an average of 127 furnaces, or about 9300 tons weekly; your article says 24,000 tons weekly.

The reference to the German war commencing in the spring of 1848 seems to imply that that event caused exports to fall off, thus accounting for the low prices of subsequent years. Now, the foreign shipments during 1847 were about 143,000 tons, during 1848 about 162,000 tons, and during 1849 about 153,000 tons.

The market price of last week may be 10s. above the average of the last six years, as stated, that average being 53s. But why leave your readers in the dark as to the average of the four preceding years, which was 73s.? The real fact is that present prices are about the same as the average of the last ten years, which is 60s. per ton. The object of this letter is to induce your readers to compare for themselves, before placing their confidence in figures relating to that speculative article—Scotch Pig-Iron.—*Liverpool, Feb.* 11. W. H. C.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.

SIR,—There have been several new associations lately formed for the manufacture of iron and steel, and amongst the number is the Titanic Steel and Iron Company. The prospects of these companies are, in the main, very good, because of the greatly increasing demand for steel for railway and ship and boiler-building purposes. But care should be taken to have the business well managed in every branch, or the result cannot be satisfactory, for steel is a very expensive material, and if the quality should prove to be inferior, the profit that should result from its manufacture will be lost. It frequently happens that 3*l.* or 4*l.* per ton is lost by producing inferior qualities of steel, and when such is the case, of course the profits of a company may be expected to be very small indeed. On the other hand, if the quality be superior, and be maintained uniformly, then the profits will be very large. This is really the vital question to be cared for in these new companies. The Titanic Company are fortunate in having Mr. Robert Mushet at the head of the manufacturing department: his long experience and extensive metallurgical knowledge render him eminently qualified to establish the reputation of the company for the superior quality of their steel. The directors, with whom Mr. Mushet is now acting, are all men of wealth and high standing, well qualified to conduct all the company's commercial business with the greatest success. Having the two branches of their business in such able hands, there can be no doubt that the Titanic Steel and Iron Company will be a great success. I have known Mr. Robert Mushet for several years, and have watched with great care the effect of many of his improvements in the mode of manufacturing steel, and I am now glad to find that he is associated with a company whose capital will enable him to carry out on an extensive scale his plans for the manufacture of steel. He has shown his confidence in the directors, and in his own ability to make the company a success, by agreeing to let the shareholders have 6 per cent. on their shares before he takes any part of the profits for his patents and his works. G.

THE METAL MINES OF SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—Allow me to thank Mr. Bassett, the able President of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, for noticing in his very interesting and elaborate address the suggestion that the Institute should embrace in its discussions the metal mines of South Wales. I believe his remarks on that subject have been well received by the Institute, as I know they have by the country at large. The mines of Wales are not known as they should be. Mistakes are continually made in describing them, and as matters now stand there are no data for scientific investigation into the condition and nature of mineral lodes in the Silurian rocks of South Wales. I look with a great deal of interest to what the Institute will do for us. Perhaps Mr. Bassett will oblige me, and many other readers of the Journal, by stating how mine agents can connect themselves with the Institute; for if questions in which they feel a special interest are considered, many of them would like to become members, and in their turn read papers.

Feb. 8. JOHN SMART.

THE CLAY ROCKS OF WALES.

SIR,—In reading the reports of mine agents, and conversing with those who take an interest in mining, I am very much puzzled with the terms used in describing the rocks of the country, which are for the most part of clay. For instance, I am told that a certain stratum is killas and not clay-slate, or that it is clay-slate and not shale; and, on asking the difference between them, all sorts of arbitrary distinctions are drawn, which only confuse my notion of things. At this moment I know of a dispute touching the prospects of a mine, as to whether the rock traversed by the main lode is shale or clay-slate. Will some of your intelligent correspondents help me out of this difficulty? By doing so they will not only earn my gratitude, but spread abroad right views regarding the rocks of this country. I should be still more obliged if some one would describe the various clay rocks in this country in mining phraseology, as well as in the recognised terms of geology and mineralogy. W. T.

Llandovery, Feb. 8.

LONG LEASES FOR MINES AND FARMS.

SIR,—I have long felt the great importance of having long leases for farms, and lately also for mines. It often takes several years to bring a mine into profitable working, and, of course, requires a considerable outlay of capital, after which the company frequently receives a rich reward. I would suggest that if a lease for a mine is only granted for 21 years, the lessees should have the privilege of holding it for at least 10 years more, by giving 12 months' notice before the expiration of the term. Farm leases should not only be for at least 21 years, but every tenant ought to be able to feel, as those do who have the privilege of renting under such excellent landlords as our worthy members for the eastern division of Cornwall—Messrs. Robartes and Kendall. They feel as sure of being allowed to continue on the farms (if they do their duty by them) as if it was their own land; but if a farm is only let for 7 or 14 years, and which is often the case in this county, it is impossible for the tenant to do himself and his landlord justice. If he were to improve the farm he would have to pay for his improvements, or leave before having a suitable return for his outlay. I find short leases are generally connected with bad farming, and, consequently, it is a great loss to both landlord and tenant. I would also suggest that every landlord should allow from 5 to 10 per cent. out of the rents for extra manures; this would greatly increase the productions of the soil, and be a great benefit to this county.

Helland, Feb. 9. T. M. PASCOE.

LAND OWNERS—ADVANCE ON DUES.

SIR,—I have for some time in my own mind purposed, through the Journal, to refer to a monstrous practice pursued of land owners in Cornwall, particularly in the district of Perranzabuloe, by having, on the granting of a sett, several hundreds of pounds, by way of advance on the dues. I have been informed that one of the fortunate purchasers of West Chiverton was the first to introduce it; and I, for one, would be ready and willing to make the asked-for advance if I could step in to a second West Chiverton. Unfortunately, since the introduction, the land owners *require* the payment of the advance, which is certainly very unpleasant and annoying, and tends to sicken the legitimate adventurer. If the land

owners of the county of Cornwall are so poor as to require such advances to keep up their establishments, I propose that a meeting be held at the Mining Exchange, London, for the purpose of raising a fund for distribution among the poor land owners, which will then, I hope, place matters on a fair footing. The owners, by their acts, take care to secure a good minimum rent, and unreasonable damage for destruction of land; and the adventurers are the only who risk their money, to say the least—therefore, the latter should be honest dealt with.

A CAPITALIST.

PUMPING APPARATUS—UNDERLIE OF LODES.

SIR,—In reply to "Alfonso," a column of the atmosphere exactly 1 inch square will weigh nearly 15 lbs.; a similar column of water about 30 ft. high, and a similar column of mercury 30 in. high, will weigh about the same. If then, water be forced into a vacuum by the pressure of the atmosphere, it will rise until a column is formed equal in weight to a similar column of air; thus, at about 30 feet high equilibrium takes place, and although a perfect vacuum may exist above this point, the water cannot rise higher, any more than one end of a balance can preponderate with an equal weight at each end. The same is true of mercury when at the height of 3 in. The above is the weight of the atmosphere at the level of the sea but if we descend into a very deep mine, or ascend a very high mountain, the weight of the atmosphere, and consequently the height to which water or mercury will rise in a vacuum, will vary from the heights stated; and, in fact, all atmospheric changes which affect the barometer will similarly affect a column of water. Therefore, as a rule, if we know the height in inches to which the mercury rises in the barometer, we may calculate the same number of feet as the height of the corresponding column of water, and half that number will give the weight of the atmosphere in pounds for every square inch of base.

"Alfonso" will, of course, now avoid the error of an engineer, who some years ago ordering a pump for one of the Mexican Mines on a high mountain, had the "windbore" made 30 feet long, consequently the whole of the working barrel was above the height to which water could rise at the level of the sea. The top of the working barrel should in all cases be below the height to which water would rise in a perfect vaccum.

The underlie of a lode in a fathom may be any quantity between nothing and a fathom, for the nearer it is to the perpendicular, the less the underlie, nntil it becomes nothing; and the nearer the horizontal the greater the underlie, until it becomes a fathom.

W. RICKARD.

Alverson House Academy, Liverpool, Feb. 3.

MINES, MINING, AND SMELTING IN JAPAN.

SIR,—The happier auspices under which the present year opened with our relations to Japan, the approaching opening of the ports of Hiogo and Osacca, the merchants of which latter port have hitherto carried on trade with us through their agents at Yokohama, and are strongly in favour of an enlarged intercourse, gives a new interest to every enquiry undertaken into the resources of the country. The metallic wealth of Japan is proverbial. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and other miscellaneous minerals have been proved not only to exist in abundance, but in ores of the richest character. These mines, chiefly the property of the Daimios, in whose territory they are situated, reserved proportions of their yields; and special mines, being the property of the Tycoon and the Spiritual Emperor, have necessarily served to employ a large amount of manual labour, and now that orders have been given for stationary steam-engines to be imported, and that the Japanese have shown their capability of constructing these for themselves in copper, it may be anticipated that one of the earliest appliances of steam will be to the purposes of mining, and that explorations and workings on a far more extended scale than the present will result.

The Japanese, although esteeming gold to be the most precious metal, have shown by their mint regulations that they place its value at but two-thirds more than silver, a fact indicative of the great abundance of the mineral. By a clause in the American Treaty they engaged that four silver itzabons, worth 6s. 8d., should be exchangeable for a gold kobang, worth in China 18s. 4½d.: the clause found its way into the English and French Treaties, and resulted in large and successful individual speculations, Mexican dollars, in large quantities, being exchanged for itzabons, and itzabons for kobangs, to an extent that alarmed the Japanese authorities, and led to the penalty of death being announced for its employment in dealing with foreigners, or for its exportation. The Daimois imagine that any decrease in the quantity of gold that they have mined would leave them poorer, or, at least, affect the standard relations between gold and silver in their coinage, the maintenance of which best serves their present purposes. Until these monetary regulations are changed, and Japanese authorities consent to take the yield of other countries into their consideration, no addition of gold for commercial purposes can be expected from this quarter. In addition to the necessity of adding from time to time to the gold currency of the empire, the wants of the Daimios, who delight to hord the precious metals, like the robbers of eastern story, will continue to stimulate gold mining operations. As to available resources of this mineral, there is no question that gold abounds in the whole group of islands between Japan and Kamtschatka, of which Madamal is the southernmost, and subject to Japan. Gold is abundant also in the islands of Runashier, Eetooroop, and Sagalan, which are very mountainous. It is asserted by Charleroise, that when the Jesuit missionaries first went to Matsmal they found a river flowing past the walls of the city in whose sands there was a great portion of gold dust, the searching for which was a source of large wealth to numberless adventurers, who hired certain portions of the river, each draining his portion by means of a dyke and canal, permitting the river to resume its natural course when the search was over. Gold is also found in other parts of the empire, in native ore, in river sand, and in copper. In their earlier trade with the Dutch the Japanese were not aware of the existence of gold in the copper which they exchanged with the Dutch for iron, but on discovering that a leading object of their customers was to obtain the gold from this auriferous copper, they applied themselves to the separation of the two metals, and were successful. Much gold dust is met with in Sado, one of the northern provinces. Gold mining in Japan has its reverses, as elsewhere. Owing to the undermining of the waters, a mountain at the head of the gulf of Okus, that had originally stood far outwards, threatening to fall, fell into the sea. On digging into its base much pure gold was found, which led the parties interested to examine what had fallen, and by means of divers a considerable quantity of gold was brought up, until an earthquake covered the mine with mire and clay to a depth of many feet, rendering further search impossible. The importance of the gold and silver mines of Japan is evidenced in the various uses to which their products are applied,—the ornamentation of temples, gilding the roofs of public buildings, manufacture of gold and silver stuffs, inlaying of vases, and for other purposes of use and ornament.

The silver produced in Japan is singularly pure, and the numerous silver mines in the different provinces appear, from all the evidence obtainable, to be actively worked.

Copper is the metal mined most abundantly. The copper, which always formed a considerable part of the Dutch trade, is especially stated by Thursberg to contain more gold, and to be finer, than any other in the world. After being smelted it is cast into bars 6 in. long and ⅔ in. thick, flat on one side and convex on the other, and of a fine bright colour. Much of the copper sent from England to India for coinage has been cast in similar ingots, and so been distinguished by the appellation of Japan copper. The real Japan copper, used for Japanese coinage, and so celebrated for its fineness and malleability, is, after being roasted and smelted at various furnaces, refined and manufactured at Mesco. Mines of copper are extensively worked in the Island of Matsmal, and the yield of the ore is commonly as much as 75 per cent. of pure metal. The uses to which copper is applied by the Japanese are multitudinous; houses are roofed of this material, artillery constructed from it, and all leading domestic utensils.

The Japanese appear to have met with great dimculty in working their iron ore, or, from the availability of copper, not to have been disposed to apply to it the skill and energy necessary for operations beyond mere surface mining. For the same reason though they had abundance of iron ore, they exchanged copper for iron with the Dutch. Still the requirements of the Daimios, who must have their crowds of armed retainers, and the wearing of swords by the civil as well as military officials of the Tycoon, excite a constant demand, which the present intestine and the late external troubles have served to increase. The leading ironworks are at Rio Yeddo and Osacca. The steel manufactured by the Japanese is reputed to be unrivalled in temper. Lead, tin, and quicksilver mines are kept in active working. The chief use to which the Japanese put their quicksilver is, of course, the refining of gold and silver, and there is no quarter which would appear more promising for augmenting our present too limited supply, were the mining resources of Japan developed, and its foreign trade less restricted. Happy will it be for Japan when the liberal ideas springing from open commerce have come into action to stimulate her mining industry, enlarge her foreign trade, and afford security and comfort to her people.

J. C.

NORTH DOWNS MINE.

SIR,—It has been industriously circulated that some agent who has been inspecting North Downs has stated that the discovery at King's shaft merely consists of "stones of ore." We all know it is much easier to knock down than to build up, and, therefore, this inspector has suited the "bears" exactly; nothing could have happened more fortunately for them. The agents of the mine state that the lode is worth 30*l.* per fathom, and this inspector says it is producing only "stones of ore." Strange difference in judgment. *The question, therefore, is—Who is correct?* This inspector's report also states that "the mine is at present working at a loss." We, unfortunately, all know this, from the fact of our having been just called upon for a 2s. 6d. call for the four months. If what I have heard of the report be correct, he gives no value to any winzes, rises, or anything else, nor that they are laying open ore ground which can be taken away at 2s. 6d. and 3s. in 1*l.* When I send an agent to inspect a mine, I do not ask him for the dark side only, nor for the bright side only, *but for every particular connected with the mine.*

Some of my friends, having heard of those damaging reports, have requested me to send an independent agent to ascertain whose version of the discovery is correct. I selected a man on whose judgment I could depend, one who is employed by the first mining men of the Stock Exchange, and who, perhaps, inspects more mines in a week than any other agent does in a month. I allude to Capt. Henry James, a man who will not write a false report to please anyone, an agent who has the John Bull-like propensity of calling "a spade a spade," and, therefore, not a favourite with some men in the mining market. Well, he has inspected North Downs, and I have the satisfaction of stating that he corroborates the agents of the mine as to the value of the lode, *and even goes beyond them.* His words are—"It (the ore) can be now seen for about 3 feet high and 2 feet wide in the end of the shaft, *and that portion alone would be worth from* 20*l. to* 25*l. per fathom*, and for 6 feet high *would produce 5 tons of ore, worth* 10*l. per ton, or* 50*l. per fathom.*" It will, therefore, be perceived that the agents of the mine have been considerably below the mark. He also states "that there is not sufficient of it thrown open to say whether it is formed in the cross-course or in the east and west lode, but that one thing is very certain—*that the character of the ground is changed for the better in the last fathom or two sinking.*" Also, that "they are driving a little cross-cut north, in order to intersect the east and west lodes to the west of the cross-course; and the fact of their having drained down all the water from the 72 west, *is sufficient evidence to prove that the lode must be in that direction.*"

Now, he does not say that the ore will last, or that it will not, and for the best of reasons—that no one can possibly say; *but that the rich ore is now there, worth at the rate of* 25*l. for only* 3 *feet, or* ⅙ *fathom, he states as a positive fact.* A month or two the will tell what the result will be, but from the circumstance of the ground changing for the better, and the shaft letting down the water from the 72 west, I am in hopes that we shall find this lode not only to continue rich, *but also find it in the upper levels.* Time alone will decide this; and, taking into consideration the fact that shares cannot go much lower, it certainly would be very foolish for anyone to dispose of his interest until the result of this discovery is seen, as the price may any day be doubled or trebled; and, in addition to this, there are other points expected shortly to come off in the mine, one of which is, *that it is known there are yet several lodes ahead of the cross-cut in the 30 fathom level,* which, in a district like that North Downs is in, may any moment be reached, and prove very valuable. When the winze sinking in the bottom of the 40, and now worth 10*l.* per fathom, is completed, a fine piece of tribute ground will be opened up, and also in the 50 as soon as the winze sinking in that level is holed.

As the discovery in King's shaft was made quite unexpectedly, I will state how it happened. Whilst sinking the last 10 fathoms the cross-course has several times come into the shaft, and then gone out again; but in sinking the last 6 feet it again made its appearance, when the men had to strip down part of it to form the shaft, and whilst doing so discovered this rich ore in it. Now, as the character of the ground has changed for the better and as this has been the object and expectation in sinking King's shaft so deep under the elvan before driving, *the great probability is that the discovery is a most important one, and that it will yet make North Downs a great and valuable mine.* Patience must, however, be had until they have sunk the shaft a fathom or two deeper, when they will commence driving.

Before I conclude, let me advise those parties who are paying contangoes on their North Downs shares, to use every exertion in order to pay for them, as so long as they leave them in certain brokers' hands they are injuring themselves and their fellow-shareholders, for they must know that there are brokers—*and those who carry their heads very high, too*—who, in addition to charging their clients contangoes, *will lend their shares to the "bears," and receive a certain sum per share from them also for the loan of them;* thus, whilst shares can be so easily borrowed, "bearing" is a safe game to play. Will any of your legal correspondents be kind enough to say if men guilty of such dastardly conduct cannot be severely punished, *particulary members of the Stock Exchange?*

A CAUTIOUS MAN.

MINING IN IRELAND.

SIR,—I noticed in the Journal of Jan. 30 a letter from an old comrade, John Morgan, relative to the mining operations in the Schull Bay district: many of his remarks thereon are good, and I can bear testimony to their truthfulness. There is no doubt as to the mineral-bearing character of this locality, but many, I fear, will not have credence in this, from the fact of their having been deceived in their promised expectations, from having placed their capital in the hands of incompetent men. As regards Cappagh and Ballycummisk Mines, as a practical man, I can affirm that they are in the hands of men well qualified to develope any mineral property. From the number of years the Schull Bay Mine has been working, and the different capitals expended on it, without any good result, the speculators might be led to believe that it was a valueless concern, but I am able to state, from experience, that it is a valuable undeveloped speculation. It requires a man to be well acquainted with the mine to be able when once down in the labyrinth to find his way out; and, truly, had only half of this money been spent in properly opening up the mine, and endeavouring to obtain that depth which practice teaches must (in this locality) be reached before any reasonable results can be expected, the directors would now (instead of being necessitated to wind-up the concern) be receiving the reward of their expenditure. It is a marvellous thing that any man professing to have the slightest knowledge of mining should be contented to waste time and money on such "surface scratching;" it is a lesson I sincerely hope that those persons having properties placed in their care to develope will profit by. I hope no one will fancy in writing this letter that I have been actuated by any ill-feeling. I am grieved at seeing capitalists sending their thousands to distant climes, when the very minerals they seek are existing at their very doorsteps, and to no other cause can the present poverty-stricken state of the country be attributed than the mismanagement of our mines. I am happy, however, to learn that this company has adopted a good and sensible plan, of sending some one (who well understands his business, Mr. Alfred Poole, a clever man, who is able to combine practice with theory, a thing so essential in all who undertake the management of mines) to watch their interests. I am informed the mine is now in an efficient state of working, and carries a very kindly lode in the shaft. The 36 fm. level, driving east of the engine-shaft, will soon hole into Roberts's workings, where, I am given to understand, some orey ground has been laid open.

Schull, Feb. 9. COMRADE TO JOHN MORGAN.

THE HAVAN MINE REPORT.

SIR,—In the report upon the Havan Mine, by Mr. Francis, which appeared in last week's Journal, I observe a remark which I think calls for some further explanation from that gentleman; I shall, therefore, feel greatly obliged if you will allow me to ask Mr. Francis to explain himself, inasmuch as that part of his report which I shall quote contains an inuendo upon my management of the said mine. I allude to the following:—"It appears to me that there is considerable room for economy in the underground and surface work." This sentence conveys the impression that Mr. Francis has seen some waste or extravagance, or an unnecessary piece of work done. Will he be good enough, therefore, to state wherein does he think there has been any lack of economy? I cannot see how Mr. Francis is in a position to hazard an opinion, which, of course, is a personal reflection on myself; especially as he goes on to say—"But I can hardly make the comparison to establish what the prices ought to be in those inhospitable positions, where there are few dwellings," &c. However, it is a piece of justice to me, as the late manager of the said mine, that a fair statement should be made by him. There is an adage that "A new broom sweeps clean," to which I beg to add the other part, "But it is the old one that picks the dirt out."—*Taliesin, Feb.* 9.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

SILVER VEIN MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—It will be difficult to reconcile the statement that I have been defeated, with the fact that my object has been thoroughly attained, which was to get, through the Court, what six weeks' previous application failed in getting—the payment of my claim. This being attained, my interest in the petition ceased. I have no desire to remark further on the company's affairs, provided my name be not further connected with them.

The Act spoken of is certainly a very judicious one, and if bad and careless managers feel aggrieved at it, that is no proof of the law itself being bad. If there are so many mines in the state represented, which I have heard is the case, particularly in one office within a mile of Cornhill, the sooner they are placed under different management the better it will be both for the shareholders and the public generally.

J. H. DINGLE.

THE MINING EXCHANGE—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.

SIR,—I beg to send you an extract from the minutes of a Committee meeting, held on the 10th inst., and which the Committee think would be for the benefit of the mining interests if inserted.—*Mining Exchange, London, Feb.* 12.

W. C. JOHNSON, Sec.

"The Committee record their due appreciation of Mr. T. W. Robinson's prompt transmission of a telegram, received this morning, announcing an improvement in Great Fortune Mine, and tender him their best thanks."—*Feb.* 10.

Meetings of Public Companies.

GREAT CENTRAL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY OF GERMANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Cornhill, on Thursday,—Mr. PERRY in the chair.

The following report from Mr. James Wright, C.E., was read:—

Having been engaged by several of the shareholders of your company to make an inspection of your quarry, and give them my opinion upon it, I now beg to append herewith a report of my visit:—The quarry is in the principality of Waldeck, about some 60 miles from Frankfort-on-Maine, and situated in a very beautiful country, within about 2 miles of a now rapidly-rising fashionable watering-place, called Wildungen. At present it is not so well placed for railway or water accommodation, being about 13 miles from the main line of rail. This in a year or two, I am credibly informed, will be obviated, and a line will pass probably by the mouth of the quarry, and certainly within 2 miles of it; by means of this, slate could be with great facility sent throughout Germany. I paid considerable attention to the extent in which slate was used throughout the district, and also to the quality and price of that in use. I found that whenever slate can be obtained it is in use for roofing. Generally the best slate comes from this country, and, consequently, is most expensive; the mass of roofing slate is, however, very inferior, and the price of it is much greater than in our own country. The quarry is opened upon a vein or deposit of slate, running north-east and south-west through a hill of considerable altitude. A large open cutting has been made here, and a very considerable quantity of the rock removed. The first glance told me, however, that the works had been carried on by the late owners in a most unscientific manner. I was informed that the slate obtained not only sold extensively, but paid very well for working. I felt convinced from my examination that a much better bed of slate existed further in the vein, and upon examining the adjacent quarry, which is situated about 250 yards west of yours, I found that they had left the inferior slate rock standing, and driven a tunnel of about 35 yards, and had come upon a beautiful bed of the finest slate, equal almost to anything of the kind I have seen in Wales. Large quantities of the best slates were then being made, and, from the low price of labour, at a large profit. I carefully examined the run of this bed, and traced it into your quarry, showing the foreman where and how to drive to meet it: this will require a tunnel of about 40 yards, and an open cutting straight to surface. You will then be in a position to make a very considerable body of the finest slate, which will realise a very large profit. I estimate that to properly open up this portion of your quarry will require an outlay of about 1500*l.*; you would then be in a position to manufacture a considerable quantity of the best slate, which, with the inferior you are now making, would afford a large margin of profit. The whole of the buildings, machinery, tramroads, and yards on the property are in the best order; these consist of cottages, office, smiths and carpenters' shops, engine-house, parts of a planing-machine, and a large splitting-house, and are capable of serving amply to carry on large slate manufacturing operations. On the whole, if you can obtain sufficient capital, and carry on the works vigorously, I have no fear that, from the great advantage which you possess of cheap and abundant labour, and the large demand for slate of almost any quality, at high prices, you will obtain a very good return for any money which you may invest. If at any reasonable price you could succeed in purchasing the quarry adjacent to you, and add it to your property, I think it would be most advantageous, for not only has the slate been now proved to be of first-rate quality, but by working both quarries together there would be a considerable economy in the management, and saving in various ways, not the least of which would be keeping all opposition out of the market.—JAMES WRIGHT.

Extracts from letters from the manager were read, stating that in the tunnel they had driven further, and it looked well—slate continued. From the top they have been clearing again all the week, and they have got a fine slate-bed laid open. From the top they have also been clearing and opening out a fine bed of slate; and he was able to engage and keep going 60 splitting hands in the spring. The slate was very fine from the top, and one man can split six centner per day, at 3s. 6d. They, therefore, continually open out the slate-bed from the top, and remove the hard rock.

Mr. HACKER (the managing director) stated that the first quarry purchased by the company had produced no returns, although a considerable sum of money had been expended upon it, but the quarry which was last purchased had been brought into a satisfactory state. As mentioned in the directors' report, that quarry was purchased for 630*l.*, which had been provided by one of the directors, Mr. Searby, who had made other advances, amounting in the whole to 1520*l.* At that time Mr. Searby, accompanied by Mr. Wright, visited the property; the latter gentleman, after a minute examination, suggested it should be worked in a different manner to that hitherto pursued, and the result obtained had been very satisfactory, the slates produced being of a very superior quality.—Mr. SEARBY stated that, in order to meet certain claims upon the company, he, in the first instance, advanced a certain sum of money, really before he knew anything of the real value of the quarry; but before he made any further advance he, accompanied by Mr. James Wright, C.E., visited the quarry. It was almost worthless, the slate that was being produced costing much more than it was worth. But, adopting Mr. Wright's suggestions, tunnels were driven into the hill, were three beds of slate were discovered.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if any slates had been sold?—Mr. SEARBY said that a small quantity had been sold, and there was a great deal in stock. The quarry now discovered was, unquestionably, worth 10,000*l.*

Mr. JAMES WRIGHT, C.E., stated that previous to his visit he had always understood that there was a large amount of slate in the quarry, but upon his visit he did not find it, although a large quantity of slate rock had been removed. Subsequently he minutely examined the quarry, when he told Mr. Searby that in its then state it was practically worthless. The next day they heard there was another quarry in the neighbourhood, from which very good slates were being obtained. They accordingly visited that quarry, and, upon investigation, he was induced to believe that there was some communication between the veins in the two quarries. He then recommended Mr. Searby to commence a series of tunnels, but one in particular. Those works had been carried out, and the result was that the quarry might now be safely valued at 10,000*l.* Slates were now being made and sold at a very good price.

Mr. SEARBY said, that not having any security for the capital advanced, he took possession of the property, and had continued for months past to supply the money necessary for the continued development of the quarry. The entire purchase-money of the last quarry, paying off all outstanding liabilities, and defraying every other expense, did not exceed 1520*l.* Although he believed he could now sell the property for considerably more than he had expended, yet as he had merely taken possession of the quarry for his own protection, he was willing that it should be transferred to the company upon payment to him of the money he had advanced.

Several letters were produced relating to the value of the property, and to the increasing demand in the neighbourhood for slates.—A resolution, after some discussion, was passed, to the effect that the capital of the company should be increased from 12,000*l.* to 22,000*l.*, by the issue of 2000 shares of 5*l.* each, bearing a dividend of 10 per cent., and to participate in the ordinary dividends of the company. It was also resolved that, if less than 600 of the said shares be taken up, the deposit-money shall be returned in full.—The general meeting will be held on Aug. 25, at which the balance-sheet will be presented, and directors elected.—Thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LOWER TALDRWS AND CLODD-FA-COED SLATE COMPANY

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 32, Bucklersbury, London, on Thursday, Feb. 4,

Dr. DENDY in the chair.

Mr. KEARNEY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen: When we last assembled I told you that it was my intention to go to Wales and inspect our quarry myself, accompanied by one or two practical and competent quarrymen, and this I did on the 20th of last month, together with Mr. Morris Roberts, Mr. Ellis Williams, and Mr. Fuller. I examined the workings, and visited every part of the grant. At our last meeting, held Jan. 7, we informed you that we had received a report from Mr. Wm. Williams, of Rhiw, unfavourable respecting the quarry, but which, from not being sufficiently full and detailed, we deemed unsatisfactory also. Moreover, we were naturally unwilling to stop all work at the dictum of one man, whatever position he might hold. We thought it, therefore, the best course to obtain other competent opinions and reports, and to exhibit all together to you at this meeting. This is what I now propose to do. If some disappointment has been felt by any of the shareholders at not having these reports printed and sent to them previously to this meeting, we beg to answer—Firstly, that they did not reach us in sufficient time; and, secondly, we thought it better that they should be first listened to and discussed by you here, and then, if so determined, be circulated amongst the shareholders, with as little delay as possible, between the present and the confirmation meeting. I will now read you, first, Mr. Roberts's report. (Report read). Now this, I think, will strike most persons as being a careful and well-written document, and it is one with which, I feel bound to add, I, on the whole, concur. I will not deny that I was very much disappointed with the appearance of the rock in the lower levels, and the quarry, to my mind, generally bore less favourable indications than when I visited it last June. Mr. Ellis Williams's report is very brief; it is as follows. (Report read.) Lastly I will read you Mr. Wm. Williams's. (Report read.) Having received, then, the opinions of these three gentlemen, we did not conceive it necessary to obtain a fourth, although at our last meeting I mentioned the name of Mr. Francis, of Bethesda Quarries, as one whose report we should probably desire to have. But Mr. Francis could not conveniently go to the quarry while I was in Wales, and had he gone later a still further and, as I think, unnecessary delay would have been incurred before we could lay these present reports before you. Indeed, considering our financial position, it became absolutely imperative on us to come to a decision respecting our property as soon as possible, and this you will probably now be able to do. The opinion of Mr. W. Williams being so condemnatory, and so utterly opposed to any previous report, quite surprised us. This observation, however, is one which I hope I need scarcely make; for had not our previous convictions been that time and patience were alone needed to bring the quarry into a dividend-paying state, we most certainly should not have proposed to spend on the concern a considerable further sum of money, to come out of our own and our brother shareholders' pockets. But we felt that before doing this (whatever mode of raising fresh capital might be adopted) it was due to all parties that the quarry should be inspected by an experienced quarryman, and carefully and fully reported on. I place some stress on the fact that the desire for a further report came from the board, and was not pressed on the directors from without. I believe that had we persevered we might have succeeded in raising a loan on the security we were already in possession of. I allude to the preference shares, which were subscribed for to the amount of between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* Indeed, I may say we have these applications still before us; and it will be for you this day to determine from the information now afforded you, whether they are still to hold good or to be cancelled, and the deposits returned. The deposits, of course, remain intact at our bankers, and ready to be returned in full at a moment's notice. Before, however, you are asked for your decision respecting the resolution which I shall presently put before you, I must beg to read you a letter written by Mr. Fuller. (Letter read). Probably we all now wish that we had spent our money in opening downwards simply, without driving the levels, as in that case we might have seen whether it were a mere matter of depth to get a good quarry; but the excess of caution we have used in this respect can scarcely, perhaps, be regarded as a fault. When the capital is so small it becomes extremely difficult to decide on the precise mode of making use of it. That many of the neighbouring quarries have gone very much deeper than we have without obtaining good slate-rock, opening out valuable quarries, are facts well known to everyone at all acquainted with the Vale of Nantle; but for such quarries a very much larger capital is required than that you from the first contemplated raising. Upon the whole, gentlemen, reviewing the course of this company from its commencement to the present time, I hope you will be of opinion, if its operations have as yet been attended with no successful result, that has been owing to misfortune rather than any serious fault on the part of anyone connected with it. If started under very peculiar circumstances. A fine piece of slate rock was discovered, from which some excellent slates were made, so near the surface as to be quite exceptional, and from examination made it was believed that this rock would continue, and, as usual, would improve the deeper we went, instead of which, after piercing through it (which we very soon did) a "post" was discovered, which immediately put a stop to the high-raised expectations that had very naturally been entertained. Hinc illæ lachrymæ! The disappointment caused by this discovery has never, throughout, been entirely overcome. I am one of the very few who did not share in it, for it was not for some fifteen months after it started that I ever heard of the name, or knew of the existence of the quarry. So completely am I independent of taking part in originating it, I bought my shares at full price, in the belief that a good quarry would eventually be obtained. During the time that I have been a director, and especially during the very brief period of my occupying the chair during Mr. Moore's absence, I have done all in my power to further your interests. I believe that from the outset your affairs have been conducted with strict economy, and anyone who will take the trouble to examine the books will, I am sure, find them faithfully and accurately kept, and that much praise is due to the secretary for his attention to his duties in this respect. I hope you will think, if you decide that the company shall now cease, that although we have met with ill-luck, we have not thereby fallen into discredit. We have paid our way honourably to the last, and if, on the one hand, our assets are exceedingly small, our liabilities, on the other hand, I assure you are almost *nil*. I am not aware that there is at the present moment a single debt outstanding against us, and we have a small balance at our bankers. I now beg to propose the following resolution—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the company be wound-up voluntarily."

Mr. MOORE, in seconding the resolution, said that, as former chairman of the board, he felt it to be not only desirable, but a duty he owed to the shareholders, to address them on the present occasion,—that he embarked his own money in the undertaking with the conviction that whilst his profits would probably be large, the risk, inseparable from all mining and quarrying enterprises, might be large also; and whilst 3 per cent. could be obtained from the Funds without risk, and 5 per cent. on mortgage, with more or less hazard, quarries and mines were always liable to disappointment. Apart altogether from his own pecuniary loss, he doubly felt the failure of their undertaking on account of the proprietary generally, all the more so as from first indications and professional reports, he and his co-directors were led to expect far different results. They had, unfortunately, been misled by the peculiarly favourable appearances of the preliminary workings, and anticipating their continuous improvement at lower depths, they issued the original prospectus. His present disappointment was at least equal to that of the shareholders, but he could not think there was any discredit; the right course, he now considered, was to wind-up as speedily and economically as possible, as although the quarry might fairly be looked upon as still but insufficiently opened, when compared with the other neighbouring quarries, now yielding large returns at more than three times the depth their own had reached, nevertheless, situated as they were, and with the reports just read before them, he saw no alternative but to second the resolution as proposed from the chair.

The resolution was then formally put to the meeting, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. MOORE then proposed the following resolution:—"That for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolution, a liquidator or liquidators be now appointed," which having been seconded by Mr. BANCKS, was also unanimously carried.

Mr. PATTISON said that it was manifestly desirable to have the services of the Chairman and officers of the company during the process of winding-up, and as the Chairman, from the anxiety he had shown to protect their interests in every possible way, would, he considered, be best adapted for the office, if he would kindly consent to fill it, he begged to propose "That the Chairman be appointed the liquidator, without salary, with power to obtain such assistance as he may require from the solicitors and accountants of the company, and all other powers appertaining to the office." The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Moss, was passed unanimously.

Mr. Moss enquired how the secretary, who had been so long and satisfactorily connected with them, was intended to be dealt with, he hoped liberally?—The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Kearney, although entitled to the usual quarter's notice, had voluntarily placed himself in the same boat with them all, and would forego any claim of the kind, but, of course, his services would be most useful during the process of winding-up, and would be freely given.—Mr. Moss expressed his satisfaction at the Chairman's statement.—A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the Chairman and directors for their zealous and unremitting endeavours to protect and promote the interests of the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment, and expressed the gratification it afforded himself and his brother directors to find so good a feeling exhibited towards

them, one which he hoped and believed was that entertained by the shareholders generally.—The proceedings then terminated.

LANIVET MINING COMPANY.

At the second ordinary general meeting of shareholders, held at Liverpool, on Wednesday, the directors' report was adopted, and the accounts, made up to December 31 (showing a balance of assets over liabilities of 817*l.* 1s. 5d.), were received and passed. The following report from Captain Tregay was read:—

Feb. 6.—Since the company decided on working this mine, at the meeting in September last, we have erected smithy, carpenter's shop, saw-house, and counting-house, and purchased a 30-in. engine, equal to new, and capable of working 120 stamps-heads when required, until which time it will be used for pumping and drawing the stuff, as well as for stamping. We have erected the engine-house, and commenced fixing the engine. This work might have been accomplished in less time had the weather been ordinarily favourable, but it has been a very rainy season, and the work has been done as rapidly as possible without extra expense. With regard to the explorations, or mining proper, we have opened on two new lodes, each about 5 to 6 feet wide, one of which—Vance's lode, produces tinstuff of good quality. On this lode we have put Oulton's engine-shaft and Douglas's whim down to the water level, 4 fathoms. Holt's lode has not yet been found very productive, but, inasmuch as it is precisely of the same character as Vance's was immediately previous to striking the tin, and the latter only having become productive within a foot or two of the water level, it follows that in a few feet further sinking we may expect it to become similarly productive. On Tregay's lode, that on which the mine started, there has not much been done since the meeting, save Petrie's engine-shaft having been sunk on it as deep as the water level; at this point the lode produces very good quality tinstuff. M'Connell's lode, although opened on, has not been developed to any extent, but so far as seen presents good prospects of productiveness at a trifling greater depth. We expect to get the mine in working order, and making regular returns of tin on an outlay within the estimate given at the first meeting. The measure of success must depend upon the continuance of the tin already discovered, and upon the result of the development of the lodes at a greater depth: we have no reason to fear but they will continue productive, and have every reason to expect a great and rapid improvement. If the mine continues to improve for a few fathoms further in the same ratio as it has improved for the short depth already attained, it will rapidly develope itself into a very extensive and a very profitable concern; and from the district, the nature of the stratum, and the general character of the lodes, there is every prospect of its thus improving.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been more than ordinarily active this week, and a large amount of business appears to have been transacted. Leading dividend and favourite progressive mines have shared largely in the transactions. From several mines advices have been received of improvements, resulting in advanced prices and a more animated market. A further decline has taken place in the standard for copper ore, but it is not apprehended that it will influence the market. Preparations are being made for the settlement on Monday, which, in all probability, will be rather heavy.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS are still being enquired for, but the scarcity of shares precludes business.—WHEAL SETONS have been rather largely dealt in, and still in request.—WEST SETONS find buyers at fair quotations.—WHEAL BULLERS have been again in request at improved rates, but left off weaker.—WHEAL BASSET and EAST BASSET are in good demand, and prices have advanced.—NANGILES have fluctuated, but left off firmer.—CLIFFORDS have been in steady request, with little variation in price.—CAMBORNE VEAN and EAST CARN BREA have been freely dealt in at improved rates.—CALVADNACK and GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have been done at nominal figures.—TINCROFT shares are more freely enquired for at higher rates.—EAST GRENVILLE and WHEAL GRENVILLE have been rather quiet, but done at lower prices.—WHEAL UNYS continue in favour at former figures.—GREAT RETALLACKS have been enquired for at nominal prices.—NORTH TRESKERBY and NORTH DOWNS have been enquired for at lower rates.—NORTH CROFTY and NORTH ROSKEAR have been quiet, but sought for at buyers' prices.—EAST ROSEWARNE, GREAT WHEAL BUSY, and BOSCAWEN have been in request at minimum rates.—KITTY (St. Agnes) have changed hands at lower prices.—WEST CHIVERTONS again advanced, and in request.—CHIVERTON and NORTH CHIVERTON have been dealt in.—WHEAL HOPE shares are rather quiet for the present.—NEW WHEAL ROSE have been rather extensively dealt in.—NORTH BULLER and WHEAL UNION changed hands at fair market prices.

EAST LOVELLS continue to command considerable attention, and are daily and extensively dealt in. Prices have advanced, and are likely to attain high rates to meet the demand for the coming account.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNES have had an important rise, consequent on cutting a new lode, stated to be worth 30*l.* per fm.—TREWORLIS shares have changed hands, at nominal figures.—WHEAL GRYLLS, EAST GRYLLS, and GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS have been in good demand.—PROSPER UNITEDS are in request, at advanced rates.—NEW ROSEWARNES have improved, and freely dealt in.—MARGARETS are rather quiet.—PROVIDENCE MINES are sought for at higher figures.—EAST CARADONS have been largely dealt in during the week, and some slight fluctuations have followed, but they left off firmer.—MARKE VALLEYS are in request, at improved rates.—WEST CARADON and GLASGOW Caradon are offered at lower figures.—GONAMENAS have been in good demand, but are slightly lower.—TRELAWNY and MARY ANN have receded, being more freely offered.—LUDCOTTS have been enquired for, and slightly improved.—KELLY BRAY and NEW WHEAL MARTHA have been done at lower rates, and show a weaker tendency.—HINGSTON DOWNS have advanced, in consequence of a further improvement in the 110 west.—DRAKE WALLS are in good demand, and firmer.—CREBORS have been extensively dealt in, at advanced rates, which has been followed by fluctuations in price.—EAST RUSSELLS are quiet, at present rates.

EAST CARADON.—Counter Lode: The 60 east is worth 12*l.* per fathom; the 70 east, 12*l.* per fathom.—New Lode: The 60 east is worth 5*l.* per fathom. This lode has been intersected by the eastern cross-cut, where it is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The 70 east is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The 60 east, on south lode, is producing saving work.

HINGSTON DOWN.—The lode in the 110 west was reported last week as having considerably improved, and worth 120*l.* per fathom; by letters received to-day a further improvement has taken place, being worth now 130*l.* per fathom, with every appearance of a greater advance in value.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The lode in the bottom of the shaft recently discovered under the cross-course, which passes through the shaft, continues a very promising course of ore. Since which the 84, driving east, has opened a course of ore, yielding fully 5 tons per fathom, and of richer quality.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER.—The prospects here are very much improved, and as the several levels are being developed they are found to yield fair quantities of tin, which is taken away at a good profit. The north lode continues to produce the usual quantity in all the ends, with varied improvements in the pitches. There are several important points to come off shortly, which, when completed, will greatly increase the returns. The sampling will be about 16¼ tons—15 tons the result of the month's working. The current month's operations will be about the same, should the weather not interrupt the dressing department.

CORNUBIA (Tin).—The general prospects of the mine are good, and daily improving; the bottom levels especially are opening out larger quantities, and richer work. The operations are reported to be too limited, considering the prospects, and the machinery for dressing so complete when in work. It is stated that the returns are paying costs, which can be increased at will. A general meeting is to take place on Saturday next, when measures will be adopted to render this a profitable and permanent paying mine.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—The progress of the works here is very satisfactory; they have now eight additional heads of stamps at work, making 16 heads, with more than a sufficient supply of good tinstuff from the Guide lode alone. Operations will be resumed on other productive tin lodes shortly.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE is reported to have improved in the 20 south, in the old mine. The discovery is stated to be a new lode, which is 2 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm.

NEW ROSEWARNE is reported to have improved in two or three important points, especially in the shaft, now worth 15*l.* per fathom. The 67, east and west, continues much the same. A stope in the back is worth 30*l.* per fm. The 58 west is worth 20*l.* per fathom, and the stopes below 15*l.* per fathom. The prospects generally are very encouraging, and from present appearances no further call is anticipated.

SOUTH WHEAL ALFRED.—The lode in the 20 continues the same size and value, and the prospects generally very good. The present rotatary-engine having been employed for the especial purpose of seeing the lode at that depth, and having accomplished that object, is to be superseded by one of 50 or 60-in. cylinder, which is to be ordered at once.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—As each "evil" day approaches the shares become firmer, and the wants of the necessitous more urgent. A large number of borrowed shares are positively required for this account, when no "making up" will be accepted in lieu of them. The prophecies from the house of Baal continue to be promulgated, and, with all the ingenuity pursued, no portion of the weekly predictions have yet been, or likely to be, fulfilled. Before another week transpires the shares must considerably advance, and still will the Oracle say, "Sell." The official report advises further improvements, with prospects of the most permanent character. This is more than confirmed by the special report of Capt. John Nancarrow, whose former statements have proved more than ordinarily accurate. The shaft is now stated to be worth 150*l.* per fathom for the length, the 20 end west is worth 70*l.*, and the stope in the back 60*l.* These opinions of experienced and practical agents need no comment.

WHEAL CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER.—A prospectus for working an extensive run of very valuable ground, comprising several important setts, is now before the public under the above head. Situated, as the entire grants are, immediately to the west of Clifford Amalgamated, and surrounded by some of the richest mines in the county, are facts that should not be lost sight of. To direct attention to all the favourable features in connection with this company is beyond the limits of this week's notice; but the highly influential gentlemen forming the board of direction, assisted by well-known and practical men, are a sufficient guarantee for the correctness of the statements and the legitimacy of the objects in view.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. W. LELEAN:—Our files of papers bring us the most satisfactory account of the Metal Market throughout India and China. The marked character and tone from America indicate a great and spirited demand for tin; but we are not so sanguine that it applies to the copper trade. Various rumours are afloat respecting the course of events on the Continent of Europe; but our experience tells us that European wars have always been beneficial to the copper and tin mines of this country. Having digressed so far, we will point out a few of those mines that we consider eligible for investment or speculation, as it may suit the taste of our clients—Burra Burra, South Australia, paying 20*l.* per cent. per annum regularly. We annex the statement of last account, which it will be seen is highly satisfactory:—

Capital of Burra Burra Mine			£12,320 0 0
Stock on hand at last balance, Sept. 30, 1863:—			
260 tons 16 cwts. 10 lbs., valued at	£23,040	0 0	
3488 tons of copper ore on hand, containing 23 per cent. of pure copper, valued at	42,750	0 0	
Cash on hand and amounts due to the company	5,230	0 0	= £71,020 0 0
Total assets of company, probably all freehold, and valued only at cost			£178,119 11 0
Debts due by the company:—			
Outstanding claims, current accounts due, workmen's salaries, &c.			£15,715 9 5

The copper is valued at 88*l.* 15s. 3d. per ton; present price in England, 114*l.* per ton. The ore is valued at 12*l.* 7s. per ton; the present price here is 23*l.* per ton.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL, divided into 1906 shares, is at present the richest tin mine in the county of Cornwall. At the account meeting, held at Helston, Jan. 26, it was noticed that 50 per cent. of the produce was divided amongst the shareholders. This, it will be observed, is in addition to the great fact that the rapid development of the property, with an increased staff of first-class miners, is borne and paid for on the books of the company; and it also worthy of notice that every debt, of whatever description, was charged up in the accounts then rendered: altogether, it has not been our lot to witness for many years past a more satisfactory account. The reports of Capts. Charles Thomas and Burgan, which appeared in last week's Journal, must have given greater confidence, if any was required, to the shareholders as to the value of the adventure. It is now our pleasing duty to testify, without fear of contradiction, to the contents of a special report made by Capt. John Nancarrow, of St. Ives Consols (see "Mining Correspondence.") "The shaft never looked so well as it does now; the lode is from 8 to 9 ft. wide, and is worth for the length of the shaft, 14 feet, 150*l.* per fathom. The 20 fm. level west is a fine-looking lode, worth 70*l.* per fathom; the stope in the back is worth 60*l.* per fathom. This is, doubtless, a distinct shoot of tin west of, and separate from, that seen in the shaft;" and after various other explanations, it concludes by saying "the quantity of tin ground broken in this mine for the ground taken away is almost without a parallel; the present appearances and chances were uncommonly good, with every prospect of a continuance of improvement." We remember the detractors of the PROVIDENCE MINES in 1855-56, when the shares were 33*l.*, 35*l.* the 560th part, the difficulty then to find a buyer, in consequence of their saying it was only a carbona. By referring to the journals of that date, it will be seen since that time it was in reality a carbona, and a good one, too, having given dividends to the shareholders for double the amount the price of the shares, with every prospect of a continuance to future generations. Why may not EAST LOVELL do the same? as the purser stated at the account he hoped soon to be in a position to pay bi-monthly dividends. WHEAL CREBOR, as noticed in our remarks of last week, is gradually improving, and should they meet the lode in the 96 east as productive as in the 84, a great and lasting mine will have been established. Where, then, shall the detractors of this great mining property hide their diminished heads? We have little further to add, as the records of the marked mines are set forth prominently before the public every day. We wish success to one and all, hoping, from the present high standard for metals, our clients may reap commensurate advantages for their vast capital embarked and enduring perseverance.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The Market for Mines has been very satisfactory during the week, and a large amount of business done. There is most unquestionably a growing inclination on the part of the public to invest in mining property: no doubt it would increase if its merits were better understood. I fear, however, that the many spurious schemes that are from time to time brought before the public are often confounded with legitimate mines, and thus mines generally, as an investment, are prejudiced. If proper enquiries were made relative to the merits of some of the new schemes previous to an investment being made, no doubt it would prevent a great deal of disappointment and loss. Instead of which, it too frequently occurs that the proper enquiry is made after (instead of before) the purchase has been made. The consequence is a loss has to be submitted to, and mining generally decried. Now, with due precaution this may be avoided, and investments in mines be made a most legitimate as well as lucrative medium for the employment of capital. Witness the advance in price of PROSPER UNITED shares during the past few weeks, and which advance appears to be fully warranted by the steadily improving prospects of those mines. A few months since the returns would scarcely meet the cost, while for the month of December the profits were over 500*l.*, and that for January upwards of 800*l.* This is most encouraging to those shareholders who have so spiritedly stuck to the concern from its commencement, and paid calls amounting to 7*l.* or 8*l.* per share. There is now every prospect of their being well rewarded for the patience they have manifested under very trying circumstances, and working the mines when the prospects were under a heavy cloud. Within an area of some three or four miles in this (the Grylls) district several millions sterling in value of mineral has been returned, when both copper and tin were 30 to 50 per cent. lower in price than at the present time. Those, therefore, who have identified themselves with the district, and those who invest in the legitimate mines of the district, have (in the opinion of those well acquainted with it) very brilliant prospects before them. WHEAL GRYLLS, EAST GRYLLS, GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS, and GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE, are all mines that will bear the test of the strictest scrutiny as to their merits, and the legitimacy of their management. They all adjoin each other, and are respectively extensive setts, and, comparatively speaking, they consist of unwrought ground of the most valuable description, which will take very many years to exhaust: hence I consider that whoever invests their money in them may look forward for large profits for a series of years. With the exception of Wheal Grylls, the other three mines were commenced with a good working capital, and will not, I believe, necessitate the calling of a single shilling from the shareholders ere they are brought into a dividend state. Some proof of the productiveness of the district may be adduced from the fact of Wheal Grylls having already paid 6000*l.* in dividends, and during the last two or three years has given profits enough besides to enable the company to erect machinery and buildings, lay out dressing-floors, at a cost of 5000*l.* to 6000*l.*, and when the additional stamps are erected, both the returns of tin and profits to the shareholders will be augmented. If I were to draw on my imagination relative to the value of the Georgia lode, on the same principle as a writer in last week's Journal, I may say we have extent enough to produce 500,000*l.* worth of mineral. Such calculations, however, are erroneous, and apt to mislead. I certainly shall be very glad to see CENTRAL WHEAL GRYLLS set to work in a legitimate manner, and on its own merits; I shall also be very glad to see it prove as successful as Wheal Grylls is, and although neither this company nor the parties identified with it are in any way connected with Central Grylls, I have no doubt they join with me in wishing them success. As I said last week, there should be no rivalry or jealousy in legitimate mining enterprise; at the same time, there should be a watchful jealousy against any attempt to thrust a mining property on the public simply on the reputation of an adjoining property, unless on very strong tangible grounds.

EAST CARADON shares have attained a higher price during the week than they have reached for a long time. This is in some measure owing to the anticipated larger dividend at the next meeting, consequent upon the very large samplings of ore that are being made monthly. WEST CHIVERTON shares have been in good demand, and, looking at the extraordinary prospects of the mine, a higher price for them may be confidently expected. When CHIVERTON MOOR shares reach 10*l.* I will remind my readers that I directed their attention to them when they were about half that price. I again repeat that all the rich ends of West Chiverton are going towards Chiverton Moor, which immediately adjoins it; and, if anything were wanting to prove that the ground is most congenial for the production of lead, I would mention the fact that some few years since, before even West Chiverton was commenced, several thousands of pounds worth of lead was raised in Chiverton Moor, at the extreme western end of the sett, at a very shallow depth. Seeing, therefore, that both east and west of the sett have been proved to be highly productive for lead, it is not unreasonable to expect that the centre of Chiverton Moor will prove equally productive when developed. This will be done during the ensuing summer months, and in the meantime the powerful new 70-in. cylinder-engine will be erected. After this is paid for there will be upwards of 7000*l.* unexpended capital. This latter item induces me to remark upon the judicious plan lately adopted of providing a good capital at the commencement of a new mine, thus obviating the unpleasant recource to repeated calls on the shareholders. The same plan has been adopted in North Chiverton, Great Wheal Grylls, and Grylls Wheal Florence, and the whole of the prescribed capitals will be appropriated to the legitimate purposes of the respective mines.

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

[We shall publish our own Correspondent's letter (Adelaide, Dec. 26) next week.]

ADELAIDE, DEC. 26.—Copper has advanced to 93*l.* per ton, at which price the Burra and Wallaroo and Moonta Companies have sold what they had ready. Wire has improved in value, and has been sold at 14*l.* 10s. per ton. Messrs. Townsend, Botting, and Kay sold at auction—9 cases damaged galvanised iron, for cash, at an average of 27*l.* Also 61 cases Scotch galvanised iron, 24 gauge, 27*l.* to 29*l.* 15s.; 26 gauge, 28*l.* 10s. to 30*l.* Also 60 cases Gospel Oak brand, 24 gauge, 36*l.* to 39*l.* 5s.; ditto, flat iron, 42*l.* 15s.; best crown iron, 24 gauge, 31*l.* 15s. to 32*l.* 2s. 6d.; 26 gauge, 33*l.* 10s.

By our Melbourne advices we learn that the Golden Gate Company obtained during one week 75 ozs. 10 dwts. of gold, and the Bute Company has washed 128 ozs. The Avoncliffe Company received during the week 78 ozs. 19 dwts.; the Azimuth, 23 ozs.; the Lucks All, 25 ozs. 13 dwts.; the Caledonian, 35 ozs.; the Volunteers, 81 ozs.; Try Again, 95 ozs.; Robin Hood, 74 ozs.; whilst the Cleft in the Rock divided 5*l.* per man.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

YUDANAMUTANA.—The superintendent (December 26) states—I enclose bills of lading for 127 tons of copper ore, per *John Norman*, making a total of 609 tons now on the water. At Port Augusta, and on the road, there are 76 tons of ore, which I hope to make up to 150, and ship early next month. More ore would have been brought down but for the drays carting wool, the bulk of which is now down. The black ore taken from the 20, in No. 1 shaft, at Yudanamutana, has been assayed here at 61 per cent., and is estimated to produce from 2½ to 3 tons per fm. I have instructed our engineer to push on with the traction engines to Parachalina, and I hope shortly to prove that they will answer by their delivering ore at Port Augusta. Capt. Anthony reports (Dec. 18).—Yudanamutana Mine: The big bunch was yielding its usual supply of ore, when the eastern side gave way and filled the part being worked; in future it will be worked from the level below. The stopes south of No. 2 shaft are very rich indeed.—Wheal Gleeson: No. 1 shaft is sunk to the 20 fm. level. In the 15 the lode is exceedingly rich in black ore, and will produce paying quantities as soon as it is drained by the 20. This section looks well for permanent working. The stope, south of said shaft, is looking well. These mines never looked so much like lasting mines as they do now.—Wheal Blinman: No. 2 shaft is now being sunk on the course of the lode which is of a most promising character, and is opening capital ore ground. The big branch is quite as good as it was last month, and promises to yet produce large quantities of ore; its average yield, I should say, would make 20 per cent. of copper. Taking into consideration the lode in No. 2 shaft, I consider this mine never looked so promising for future working as at the present time. The smelting furnace is now complete, except the flue, which will be done in a few days. Returns of ore dispatched and on the mine will be sent in order.

WORTHING.—Dec. 22: The mine continues to improve since my last report. We have met with the lode in the 53 end, north of Legg's engine-shaft, under the slide; this I consider to be a very promising feature for making the mine in going north. The lode in the bottom of the end is about 3 ft. wide, composed of rich peacock ore, prian, and sandy quartz. I am of opinion that this slide will greatly alter the feature of the lode for the better, as the ore appears to be of a more pure sulphate and of richer quality. In the 53 south end we are driving on the cross branches east to the big bunch—good paying work all the way in driving. We have been the whole of the month cutting cistern-plat and fixing standing lift at the 53. We hope to go on sinking for good in the coming month. The 43 end is now about Lean's shaft, not holed, and the lode still holds good. The winze in bottom of the 43, north of Legg's engine-shaft, is down 35 ft. 8 in. We commenced to sink this winze on the cross-branch; after sinking a short distance it began to underly very flat, and continues so up to the present time. In the bottom the branch has hove about several degrees to the north, and is a good lode of ore, about 2 ft. wide. No. 1 winze, at this level, south of the shaft, is down about 7 ft. on the cross branch; about 3 ft. wide (say 6 tons of ore per fm.) No. 2 winze, in this level, is down 31 ft.—a good lode of ore all the depth; ground sunk during the month, 30 ft. 3 in. The stopes in this level hold very good; the lode is of a great width, and turns out a great quantity of ore in a fathom, high and long. Ore broken during the month from stopes, winze, and the three ends, about 250 tons. Leon's shaft is down about as deep as the 43, but not holed yet. We have had a lode yielding good ore most of the way, but small. I am led to believe that the main part of the lode is at the east side, so that we may have to drive a short distance before we hole to the 45. Ore dressed during the month, 190 tons. At the former percentage we might have dressed a greater quantity, but the furnaces being out for repair, and short of wood, we shall save expense of dressing until they are again at work. Regulus sent away, 43 tons. Machinery, &c. going on satisfactorily. Although the want of wood is an hindrance just now, there is nothing to prevent us from making a good profit to the shareholders.

WHEAL ELLEN.—Alfred Hallett (manager), Captain Barker, Dec. 19: Squarey's engine-shaft measured on survey-day 7 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. below the 20, and has been holed and secured to the bottom of the 30 since that date for 30*l.* We commence sinking below the 30 next week. The 40, north of Scott's shaft, was driven during the month 1 fm. 2 ft. 8 in., and gradually improved from 3 to 8 tons per fathom for lead; it is at present yielding 15 tons, price per fathom 23*l.*, but quality not quite so good as the month previous. As soon as we get a few more tons cobbed down to a suitable size for calcining we will have the pile sampled, to ascertain the commercial value of the stuff in the bulk. We contemplate operating on 20 or 30 tons of ore in the dry way at an early date. The repairs to Bassett's shaft are being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, the engine-house is advanced far enough for us to commence erecting the engine, the boiler, fly-wheel, bed-plate, and cylinder are in place, and we hope to have all finished in three weeks.

Dec. 24.—Since our joint report of the 19th inst. the 40, north of Scott's shaft, has been driven through the breast-head of mundic, which cut off the lead in the upper levels o this part of the mine. I have much pleasure in being able to state we have a leader of good quality lead 1 ft. wide, on the footwall, apparently going in under the mundic, with spots of lead and jack in the mundic itself. This is a matter of great importance, and promises a considerable improvement in this part of the mine at a deeper level, particularly when it is considered in connection with the leader of jack and lead we have on the footwall of the engine-shaft below the 30. Although only 2 or 3 in. wide at the shaft, there is every probability of its being connected with the ore in the 40 end, which will give us very considerable stopes as soon as the shaft is down to the next level. All other matters without alteration.

GREAT NORTHERN.—Capt. Garland, Dec. 15: Nuccaleena: Our progress in sinking the engine-shaft is very slow; the ground of the same nature, with occasional spots of yellow ore mixed with it, as when I last wrote, but, I am sorry to say, is far more solid, which makes it considerably against us, and at present very troublesome for sinking.—Oratanga: The whim-shaft is down 12 fms., which is about the same depth as the bottom floor of the lode at this point, and is about 2¼ ft. from the hanging-wall of the lode. We have commenced sinking with six men; I have set them 1 fm. at 30*l.* per fm.; the ground is very hard. The lode driven through from the surface down is 38 fms., which is abreast of the whim-shaft, and a cross-cut driven from the shaft through the lode, showing a lode 15 ft. wide, mixed with country, carbonate of iron, gossan, and small spots of yellow ore, and which is not looking very promising. The foot and hanging-wall and floors are still carrying the same course as I have already stated in my last to you.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—Mr. Bland, Clunes, Dec. 2: Quartz Crushing: During the month of November we crushed 3096 tons of quartz, which yielded 1596 ozs. 8 dwts. of gold, being an average of 10 dwts. 7 grs. per ton. The receipts for the month amounted to 2689*l.* 16s. 2d.—Ordinary payments, 998*l.* 6s. 4d.; new machinery, 498*l.* 16s. 10d.=1497*l.* 3s. 2d.: leaving profit, 1192*l.* 13s. The loss of gold per ton for the month was 3 dwts. 10 grs. The above return shows an improvement in all respects, being an increase in the quantity crushed of 24 tons per week; of yield, 1 dwt. 22 grs. per ton; of receipts, 2s. 10d. per ton; a diminution in the loss of 5 grs. per ton; and in reduction expenses of 1s. 7d. per ton, though this last item is not of much value, as the actual cost of reduction can only be arrived at with any degree of accuracy by an average of some months. I keep a separate account of cost of new machinery, but there is just now a good deal of labour and materials expended in alterations and improvements, charged to the general account, that will shortly cease. I am glad to say that the yield still keeps up. The first fortnight of this month we crushed 1607 tons, with a produce of 984 ozs. 12 dwts. of gold, or at the rate of 12¼ dwts. per ton; the third week, ending the 17th, gave 430 ozs. 10 dwts. from 793 tons, or 10 dwts. 20 grs. per ton.—Machinery: This has been working very steadily during the month, and with but few stoppages. Some repairs are, however, much needed. I am unwilling to stop any of the old plant, if I can avoid it, until the new stamps are got to work; as, however, the Clunes Company will have to stop work the last week in the month for repairs, we shall make the best use of this time for putting our own plant in order.—New Machinery: Mr. Davies has been very busy during the month placing the boilers in position, and fitting steam and feed-pipes, &c.: this has taken some time to complete, being work that to do properly cannot well be hurried through with a limited number of hands. Everything is now complete, including mounting donkey-engine, &c. Steam was got up for the first time on Saturday afternoon, just to see that all the joints are tight, and everything seems to be in good order. The boiler-house is also nearly complete; the only thing that will prevent the stamps getting to work is the tramway from the mine being incomplete. The late stormy weather has rather retarded this work, which I hope will now soon be finished. The enlarging of the amalgamating house has been completed; the two iron barrels are on the ground, and ready to be fixed so soon as the mechanics have time. The dam and sluice-gate have also been commenced; a recent flood interrupted the work, but so long as the creek continues to run, the completion of this work is not of much importance.—Mine: The Clunes Company are getting on steadily with the opening out of the mine. The western reef has been cut in the 50 fathom level, at 300 feet from the shaft, and Mr. Harvey informs me that it looks very well. Driving will shortly be commenced along the course of the vein. In the 62 fathom level they are driving for the eastern reef, and should shortly strike it. The company intend immediately to enlarge and deepen the southern shaft to 50 fathoms in the first instance, so as to connect it with that level in the north shaft, this will enable them to increase their supply of quartz. During the next winter it is intended to sink this shaft another 100 feet. A remittance of 706*l.* has been received by this mail.

Mining Report, Dec. 19:—There has been a steady increase in the yield of gold during the last month, arising from a general improvement in the different stopes at work and the absence of the poor quartz formerly obtained from Robinson's vein in the stopes between the engine-shafts, which have been worked out.—Welcome Vein: 38 Fathom Level: A party consisting of six men are breaking away the quartz in the north stope. The vein is here 20 feet wide, and the quartz has improved in appearance, gold being visible across the whole forehead.—50 Fathom Level: The vein was cut in the east cross-cut about 8 feet wide, and a party of six men started to drive north in the vein. At about 20 north of the cross-cut the vein began to pinch, and finally to cut out, and, although now 60 feet in, they have not got it again. This is either a small break or slip of the vein, not likely to be of much importance, as a winze sinking in the quartz from the 38 fathom level is now down within 12 feet of the 50 fathom level, and they cannot see the cheeks of the vein.—East Vein: 38 Fathom Level: A party of six men are working the north stope; the vein is 12 feet wide, and the quartz appears to be of fair quality.—30 Fathom Level: The drive north from the cross-cut has been carried up to the boundary, where the vein has become more compact, and the quartz is looking better than when the vein opened out to such a great width. The south drive is still carried on with six men, and is now nearly up to the south engine-shaft. The vein is 7 feet wide, and the quartz has been improving in quality during the last two months' driving.—Robinson's Vein: 38 Fathom Level: A party of twelve men are working the stope north of the north cross-cut; they are taking about 10 feet in width of the vein (here in contact with the Old Man vein), and the quartz appears of fair quality. The men working in the winze next the south boundary have holed to the whim-shaft, and are now drawing the quartz. The poor stopes between the engine-shafts have been worked out.—50 Fathom Level: A party of six men have begun to drive south from the north cross-cut. The vein is much broken, and the quartz poor.—West Vein: 25 Fathom Level: A party of ten men are breaking away the quartz under the trap, and working the branch of the vein lately discovered on the west side of the old vein. The quartz is about 7 ft. wide, and of very good quality.—38 Fathom Level: Two parties of eight and nine men each are stoping between the engine-shafts. The vein averages 14 feet in width, and the quartz is of fair quality. The drive north has been carried to the boundary.—50 Fathom Level: The west cross-cut has reached the vein, and been driven 10 feet into it without meeting the west cheek, the quartz looking well.—Shaft: 62 Fathom East Cross-cut: This has been driven to the line of the east vein, and they are daily expecting to strike the quartz.—62 Fathom West Cross-cut: They have driven 30 feet, and there is no doubt the large mass of quartz forming the Old Man vein above has been broken up in depth. This will much facilitate the opening of the lower cross-cut. It is intended to take advantage of the Christmas holidays to examine and repair the boilers attached to the north engine, as they are very leaky, and appear to be in a bad state. This is expected to cause a week's stoppage to the works.—H. A. THOMPSON.

FORTUNE.—Mr. L. Samson (Dec. 22) states—I proceeded to Champion Bay on Nov. 8, visited the mine, and inspected affairs in connection therewith. I was quite satisfied with the general appearance of things, and although the returns are, at the present time, comparatively small, I am of opinion that a change for the better will shortly take place, much labour having been absorbed of late in sinking the new engine-shaft. Bill of lading, per *Robert Morrison*, for 50 tons of copper ore, is enclosed, and I regret she could not take a larger quantity."—Capt. Penberthy reports (Nov. 29), the end driving south-west of the old working shaft, in the 40, is working by four men; lode 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of 18 per cent. copper ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 30, north-east of shaft, is sinking by two men; lode 1 foot wide, producing 1½ ton of 20 per cent. copper ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 30 is working by two men; lode 2 feet wide, producing 3¼ tons of copper and lead ore per fm.; and that in bottom of the 20 is working by four men; lode 3 ft. wide, producing 3¼ tons of copper and lead ores per fathom. The new engine-shaft is sunk 14 fms.; the ground in the shaft is very hard, and consequently it has not progressed so quickly as I could have wished. We have raised this month 30 tons of 18 per cent. copper ore, and 35 tons of lead ore, from 70 to 75 per cent.

DUN MOUNTAIN.—The advices from the property of this company are of but little importance, except that 300 tons of chrome ore of good quality has been put on board ship, which was to sail for London as soon as her cargo of wool had been taken.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—Dec. 18: Copper Mines: The quantity of ore sampled from the mines during the month was 135 tons, being equal to 14¾ tons of fine copper. Capt. Holman observes:—"Canobias Mine: The clearing of the fallen rubbish and excavating the crushed rock has proceeded diligently through the month passed; still the whole will not be thoroughly cleared before about the 19th instant, and until this is accomplished the greater area of the lode exposed will not be seen to advantage to estimate its value. Nevertheless, the stopes will be in first-rate order for resuming the stoping of ores at the beginning of next week, and I fully rely on getting a large quantity of copper pyrites for the next sampling; the engine-shaft will also be resumed sinking forthwith.—West Cadia Mine: In the month ending the 5th instant, 120 fms. nearly were excavated in the lodes—driven 30 fms. 2 ft. 11 in.; sunk 10 fms. 4 in.; and stoped 79 fms. 2 ft. 8 in.; the yield of ores from which is estimated at about 100 tons of 12 per cent. * * * I estimate the next sampling for West Cadia will rather exceed the past in quantity and of average quality, whilst the costs will be less, and a considerable increase in the yield of ores may be looked for from the Canobias Mine, with little or no addition to the costs."—Smelting Works: There have been dispatched to Sydney from the smelting-works 27¼ tons of fine copper, which are now on their way to England. There were other 5 tons of copper at the works, and the manager expected to make up 16 tons of fine copper by Jan. 16. The copper ores at the smelting-works were 343 tons.—Lambton Colliery: The colliery viewer states that the coal continues in all the places where it is being worked to be of a very good and satisfactory character. Mr. Morehead, the superintendent, advises that cargoes of the coal had been sent to all the principal ports in Australia and New Zealand. Cargoes had also been sold to various dealers and companies in Sydney, all of whom had reported very favourably upon the quality of the coal.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN.—Dec. 26: The quantity of coal at Kooringa was 120 tons; at Kapunda, 420 tons; and at the Port works, 631 tons, besides about 290 tons of wood at Kooringa. There were four furnaces and one refinery at work at Kooringa. At the Port works the furnaces were let out for a few days for stock-taking and examination by the masons. Since the date of the last advices 159½ tons of copper had been shipped, together with 95 tons of cobbing.

MINING PROFITS IN CALIFORNIA.—The Ophir Mine is now paying about $48 per foot per month, being a little over 3 per cent. per month dividend. The Gould and Curry Works at Washoe are perfect; they have cost nearly a million; a lady can pass through their immense mill, where tons of quartz are converted into powder every hour, and not soil her dress: $4,000,000, in bullion, have been taken out of this mine in the last twelve months, and $1,600,000 paid in dividends to the stockholders. Many of them purchased early at about $400 per foot, and received about 400 per cent. in dividends last year. The dividend is generally $150 per foot per month. The stock sells readily at $4900 per foot. Of course, many people have become rich from the increased value of not only this stock, but many other good mines. There are, probably, 200 well-bred men leaning against lampposts, door-posts, smoking and idling about town who are receiving all the way from $1000 to $20,000 per month for their interests in mines, and in most cases they are men who have been brought up to hard work, and have swung the heavy pick and shovel for weeks and months—men who moved in the humbler walks of life, and, consequently, are often miserable and wretched. They do not know how to spend their money. There is many a good, honest, worthy fellow here whose only crime is an income of $10,000 a month. I know one of the sort who had the misfortune to fall heir to an income from a quartz mine of $12,000 a month. I say misfortune, because when he earnt a precarious subsidence he was jolly and happy. Now he is wretched, don't know what to do with his money or himself.

TIMBER TRADE IN CORNWALL.—The consumption of timber in Cornwall approaches 100,000 loads a-year, and involves an expenditure for Norway timber alone of nearly 200,000*l.* Large quantities of American timber are also used, in which it is estimated there is an annual expenditure of 40,000*l.*

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for Dec.:—

Mines.		Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Quænangen	Tons	30	7½	2·250
Raipas		20	4½	0·900
Old Mine		150	4	6·000
United Mines		15	4	0·600
Total	Tons	215		9·750

Mining Report from Dec. 31 to Jan. 18.

Quænangen.—Lode E: Since our last the lode in the stope below the 10 has been rather changeable, and at one time greatly declined in value, but it has again improved, being now 3 feet wide, worth about 3 tons of ore per fathom, some of which is of very fine quality. In the adit, working west of Cole's shaft, the lode is small, and at present rather poor for ore. To develope this ground more rapidly, we purpose opening on the lode in the back of the 10, above our present workings, where a good lode was driven through for several fathoms, but we have first to fix some timberwork. The stope under the adit, east of Saxe's shaft, looks better, where the lode is 2 feet wide, worth about 3 tons of ore per fathom. At C mine the ground in the adit is harder than before; but the indications lead us to expect that it will be of short continuance. In the pitches there is but little alteration to note.—Raipas: We continue to raise some tolerable work from the shallow adit foot stope; but, as before, the ore is very irregularly dispersed through the limestone; the present yield is from 2 to 2½ tons per fathom. Owing to the several small cross-courses lately met with in the south-west stope above the 10, the lode is still rather unsettled, but in places it shows a vein of good grey work from 6 to 8 inches wide, associated with barytes, the usual matrix, and from appearances we calculate on its soon becoming more regular and productive again. During the past fortnight we have re-opened an old stope below the 30, on Labouchere's lode, where at present we are raising some good paying work, and the indications are very promising; but it being in unsettled ground we cannot reckon with any certainty as to its permanency, &c. No other change to note in this level.—Old Mine: The 10 progresses favourably, and is still in greenstone. The lode in the side stope continues to look satisfactorily, being from 6 to 7 feet wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. We have resumed driving the midway level south, and should the lode improve, which is now 2½ feet wide, yielding stones of ore, we shall place on more force, and form a communication with the 10 fm. level workings, which would greatly facilitate our operations in that part of the mine. In No. 1 stopes, north of the shaft, the lode continues to yield from 3 to 3½ tons of ore per fathom; but in the east side the size of the lode still diminishes, and is unusually quartzose. We have now arranged to leave some portions of it standing, and go forth with a smaller working until such time as it may improve again. In the 5 fm. level workings north, both above and below the level, the lode continues large, varying from 6 to 9 feet in width, and, on the whole, the quality of the work from them has rather improved during the past month. In other parts of the mine there is but little change to note. This remark may also be applied to the small concerns, where all the workings progress regularly. We expected to have delivered the last quarter's ore to the smelting-house ere this; but the horses were required most of last week to discharge the cargoes of ore that arrived from Quænangen and Raipas, which, consequently, threw us back some days, otherwise all is going on satisfactorily.—C. TRELEASE.

EAST KONGSBERG.—D. T. Macdonald, Jan. 22: South Sundse: The vein averages 2 inches in width, and occasionally yields a little native silver.—South Ramsrud: The vein has yielded very fine specimens of silver this week, and the appearances are very promising in the bottom of the shaft. The vein contains a considerable quantity of arsenical iron and zinc blende, and the minerals have always shown themselves, in this vein, to be the sure precursors of silver.—Middle Ramsrud: The vein in this mine is 2 inches in width, and showing traces of silver.—Neues Gluck: The chlorite band is disappearing, and, consequently, the ground is more favourable for fire driving.

LUSITANIAN.—Feb. 1: Palhal Mine—Basto's Lode: The lode at Taylor's diagonal engine-shaft, below the 80, is worth 3 tons per fm. In the 80, east of Taylor's, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm. In the 80, west of same, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 70, east of Taylor's, is worth nearly 1 ton per fm. In the same level, west of Taylor's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. In the 60, west of Mill lode, the lode is small, yielding small stones of ore. The lode in the 50, west of slide lode, is split into small strings, none of which are productive. The lode in the 38, west of slide lode, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 8, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. No. 1 stopes, west of Francisco's winze, are worth 1 ton per fm. No. 3 stopes, west of Perez' shaft, are worth ¾ ton per fathom. No. 4 stopes, east of Francisco's winze, are worth ¾ ton per fm. No. 5 stopes, east of Patricio's winze, are worth 1½ ton per fm. No. 6 stopes, east of River shaft, are worth 1 ton per fm. In No. 7 stopes, west of Ball's winze, the ore ground is all worked out, and the men are removed to No. 8 stopes, which are worth 1 ton per fm. No. 8 stopes, east of Ball's winze, are worth 2 tons per fm. No. 10 stopes, west of River shaft, are worth 1 ton per fm. No. 9 stopes, west of Joaquin's winze, are worth 1½ ton per fathom. No. 12 stopes, west of same winze, are worth 1 ton per fm. No. 16 stopes, west of Norte's winze, are worth 1 ton per fm. No. 17 stopes, east of Nunes' winze, are worth 2 tons per fm. No. 18 stopes, east of Taylor's shaft, are worth 1½ ton per fathom. No. 19 stopes, west of Patricio's winze, are worth ½ ton per fathom. No. 20 stopes, east of Nortes winze, are worth 1½ ton per fm. No. 21 stopes, east of Taylor's, are worth 2½ tons per fm. No. 23 stopes, west of Penas' winze, are worth ¾ ton per fathom. No. 24 stopes, east of Mill lode, are worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in Serefim's winze, below the 50, is worth 1 ton per fm.—Mill Lode: The lode in the 60, east of slide lode, is worth ½ ton per fm. No. 22 stopes, west of River shaft, are worth ½ ton per fathom. No. 15 stopes, between the slide and caunter lodes, are worth ½ ton per fm. No. 2 stopes, east of Machoda's winze, are worth 2 tons per fm.—Caunter Lode: The lode in the 50, west of Mill lode, is worth 1 ton per fm.—Great Caunter Lode: No. 14 stopes, west of slide winze, are worth 1 ton per fm. No. 13 stopes, west of Martina's winze, are worth 1½ ton per fm.—Slide Lode: The lode in the 28, west of Mill lode, is composed of flookan. The ground at Oak engine-shaft, is of a gneiss rock.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the adit level, west of incline-shaft, is composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in the adit level, west of the River Caima, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mandic, and oxide of iron.

VALGODEMARD.—Report for January: The cross-cut at the old forge has been driven 2 metres 60 centimetres, at 168 frs. per metre. No change in the ground since last report; cross-joints are being laid open which carry good stones of yellow copper, and indicate the close proximity of a strong lode. The lead gallery No. 1 west has been advanced 3 metres, at 88 frs. per metre—the lode is increasing in size. The driving was directed southwards, for the purpose of ascertaining the size of the lode. After driving 2 metres the surface was reached; owing to the sudden dip of the mountain the lode here is very large, from 2 to 3 metres wide, composed of yellow copper, mixed with lead and blende—a very strong lode. The working of this gallery is suspended for the present, as the ore can be presently got out by stoping at a much less cost. The winze in this gallery has been sunk 3 metres 50 centimetres, at 170 frs. per metre; the ground is hard—a good lode, showing 15 to 20 centimetres of solid lead ore, with every prospect of improvement. In the back of the entrance to this gallery, 17 metres have been stoped, at 14 frs. per metre, cubic—ground favourable. The lode is very large, and the yield good for dressing and crushing. Of division No. 2 of this gallery 22 metres cubic have been stoped, at 14 frs. per metre—the ground is very favourable and the yield easy for crushing. Of divisions No. 3, at back of this gallery, 23 metres 50 centimetres cubic have been stoped, at 14 frs. per metre; produce also good, and easy for crushing. Of division No. 4, of this gallery, 4 metres cubic have been stoped, at 15 frs. per metre; this lode is very large, from 2 to 3 metres wide, composed of yellow copper, with lead and blende. The undercut, to meet Long's shaft, has been continued 4 metres, at 215 frs. per metre, producing stones of mineral. The gallery on the grey copper lode has been driven 1 metre 90 centimetres, at 180 frs. per metre; lode still very large, no wall on either side. In the back of this gallery 11 metres 80 centimetres have been stoped, at 24 frs. per metre cubic, yielding some good grey and yellow copper ore, with lead and blende. Long's shaft has been sunk 2 metres, at 215 frs. per metre; ground very hard and troublesome, but full of mineral. The gallery on the fine grain lead lode has been driven 1 metre 80 centimetres, at 115 frs. per metre; lode looking well, carrying a regular footwall, with a branch of fine silver-lead ore, very regular, with every prospect of improvement. A cross-cut north of the ravine, 10 metres below the old forge, has been commenced. Before the rock is reached a cutting must be driven about 15 metres, through loose stuff washed down from the mountain from time to time. The long-continued severe frost has stopped all out door works, but the falls of snow have not been heavy. The barracks were begun during the last week of the month.

[Several reports from Foreign Mines are inserted in the Supplemental Sheet.]

WENVOE RED HEMATITE WORKS.—Within four miles of Cardiff is one of the most interesting and valuable hematite mines in South Wales. It is situated near Caerau Church, on the lands of Mr. R. L. Jenner, and is worked by a London company of very high standing and influence. When first discovered, a few years since, the outbreak of the ore on the breast of the hill above Court-yr-Alla Lodge, showed every indication of its being a lode lying vertically in the mountain limestone shales or chert. Opinions differed as to its continuity in depth, and whether it might not eventually partake of the nature of a vein or veins interstratified amongst the rocks. Doctors disagree, and so do professors of geological knowledge. The advocates of the former opinion say that it would turn to be only a small pocket or churn, which had the effect of deterring several capitalists from the adventure; but the report of a local mining engineer to the contrary, supported by other gentlemen, well informed as to the geological conditions under which hematite is found in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire resulted in the formation of the Wenvoe Red Hematite Iron Ore Company, who immediately took possession, and drove a horizontal adit from the base of the hill into it. In intersecting the strata which dipped westwards at 1 in 3, in less than a length of 100 fms., three regular veins of hematite have been cut through, each several feet in thickness, and also of excellent quality. The opinion that other veins exist still further westward is now a fact proved beyond dispute, for last week, while ploughing a field on Ballas Farm, the men turned up some fine stones of hematite. A trial pit was sunk, and the ore found in its proper position in the stratification. To the gentlemen who have entered on this enterprise their success must be as gratifying as it is to the neighbourhood in general.—*Cardiff Times.*

CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.—The recent census of England shows this list of occupations followed by more than 100,000 persons:—Agricultural labourers and farm servants (without including members of the farmer's family), 1,188,789; domestic servants, 1,106,974; engaged on the cotton and calico manufacture, 456,646 persons; on the woollen cloth manufacture, 130,034; on the iron manufacture, 125,771; on the satin and silk manufacture, 101,670; coal miners, 246,613; dressmakers and milliners, 287,101; laundry people, 167,607; shoemakers, 250,581; tailors, 136,390; carpenters and joiners, 177,969; blacksmiths, 108,165. There are 309,883 persons described generally as "labourers."

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending February 6, 88*l.* 12*s.*; number of passengers, 21,264.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—J. Hughes, Feb. 6: We have not reached the junction of the south caunter yet, though we are expecting it now every fathom; the underlie of the lode might have thrown us a few fathoms out of calculation; it must be near at hand; the lode is getting harder, with spots of copper, all mixed with carbonate of lime, quartz, and sulphur. The tributers are doing very well on the hill as before, where the whim is erected to draw their stuff.

BAGTOR.—Wm. Hosking, Feb. 11: During the past fortnight we have suspended the driving of the 20, west of Prosper western engine-shaft, and have put the men cross-cutting towards the south lode, which they yesterday intersected, of a very strong and favourable appearance, and producing a little tin. We, however, have broken but very little of it yet, and shall be better able to advise you of its value in a week hence, as we shall at once proceed to lay open on its course. It at present shows a masterly appearance, and much more likely to be tin-bearing than the north lode. The lode in the 16, driving west of Prosper eastern engine-shaft, continues 1½ ft. wide, 6 in. of which is good saving work for the stamps, and fair paying ground for stoping. We last week sent off our batch of tin from here, which weighed 1 ton 2 cwts. 3 qrs. 10 lbs., and realised 76*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* In conclusion, I might observe that the lodes at this mine are mineralised to some extent throughout, even at the present very shallow workings, and I am convinced that increased depth only is required to show the lodes of greater value.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, Feb. 10: On Saturday last the middle adit level was set to drive east on the north lode, by six men, at 5*l.* 5*s.* per fm., 2 fathoms stent; the lode in the present end is about 14 in. wide, containing spar, mundic, flookan, a little iron, and spots of copper ore, and letting out more water than when last reported.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Jas. Phillips, Feb. 9: The stopes in the 130 west are worth 8 and 3½ tons per fm. The stopes in the 115 west are worth 3, 4, and 3½ tons per fm. The lode in the 103 west is 18 inches wide, producing stones of ore. The stopes in this level are worth 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 90 west is unproductive. The stopes in this level are worth 2 tons per fm. The stopes in the 47 and 35 east are worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 62 west, at north shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; in this level east the lode is 18 in. wide, and of the same character.

BINNER DOWNS.—John Seymour, Samuel Simons: We are highly pleased with not only the prospects of success that are likely to follow by clearing out the old workings here, but are delighted with new discoveries. Since we commenced shoding, &c., for lodes five have been laid open, some nearly parallel to the main lode, which is the Crenver and Wheal Abraham lode; others obliquely, and are intersecting each other. One lately opened on is one of the finest and most metalliferous looking gossans that ever was seen. This lode is only about 20 fms. south of the main lode, and standing whole throughout the entire length of the sett—700 fathoms: 8 fms. south of the last-mentioned lode is another lode, underlying north. This lode is the one the ore was abstracted from under the bottom of the adit level. The men now clearing the shaft on this lode have got down in ore to the back of the level, and find a choak in the level, so we are obliged to clear another further east; this is now cleared nearly to back of the adit level. We consider this mine to be one of the safest investments that capitalists can invest money in. The old mine forked out. Cross-cuts, (say) from the 20 down to the 160, can be put out from the different shafts, to intersect these lodes, that have never been wrought on in this sett, although they have produced an immense quantity of minerals west.

BOSCAWEN.—J. Edwards, R. Giles, Feb. 6: At the 80, west of Hunter's shaft, the lode is 9 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 70 end, west of said shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 35*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope west of No. 1 winze, in the back of this level, is worth full 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60 end, west of Hunter's shaft, is 18 in. wide, of a very promising character. The lode in the stope in the back of this level, west of No. 2 winze, is worth about 4*l.* per fm. The stope east of No. 3 winze, in back of the said level, is worth from 12*l.* to 14*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The caunter shaftmen are still engaged timbering said shaft from the deep adit to the 30, and hope to complete the same to the 30 in the course of a fortnight from this time. The pitch in back of the 70, west of Hunter's shaft, east of No. 1 winze, is worth about 10*l.* per fathom; let to four men, at 6*s.* in 1*l.* The pitch in back of the 50, west of said shaft, is worth 14*l.* per fm.; let to two men, at 6*s.* in 1*l.* The pitch in back of the 30, east of John's shaft, is worth about 8*l.* per fm.; let to four men, at 7*s.* in 1*l.*

BOSCUNDLE.—Wm. Allen, Jan. 30: Since my last report (Nov. 28) we have been hindered from driving the 26 in consequence of a breakage to the axle of the water-wheel, which took a long time to repair, therefore we have not cut the lode as soon as we expected, but have now commenced cutting into it; we have only seen a few inches into the lode, it being very wet, therefore troublesome to break; from the little we have seen I have no doubt we shall have a tinny lode, the stones which we have broken being of a promising character, and contain tin.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Feb. 9: The lode in the 24, east of new shaft, is about the same size, and producing about the same quality stuff for tin as when last reported. We shall commence stoping the north part of the lode in the back of this level for tin in about a fortnight's time; at the same time we shall be proving the copper branch south. We have commenced sinking the shaft below the 24, and find the ground easy for sinking; the lode in the shaft is about 4 ft. wide, and producing saving work for tin. The stopes east and west of Williams's shaft are without change. Our samples for about 5½ tons of tin would have been sent off on Saturday last, but the frost setting in so severe on Friday stopped all dressing operations, and so it continues up to the present.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Lester, Feb. 10: We have no alteration in any of the underground workings, but at surface all dressing is stopped by the severe frost.

BRYNFORD HALL.—T. Pierce, Feb. 5: I have sent a small box to you full of good samples from Bedol-Aur Mine, from the 50 yard level, from the forebreast to-day. It shows, to all appearance, that it is leading to some ore; I must say that the forebreast of the level is very promising, and we have as good a sett, and better, than any that can be got through all this neighbourhood. After sinking about 15 yards more on the pulley-shaft, on Simmond's vein, we shall cut into the Brynid vein, which I consider is one of the best trials that can be had, then we shall drive north-east to meet with the east and west vein. I shall keep everything as low in the expenses as I can. We have many trials in the sett, but we cannot go at them all at once, but by degrees. I hope that I shall be able to send you good news from the mine soon.

BRYN GWIOG.—J. Evans, Feb. 11: We are pressing on with the sinking of the engine-shaft as fast as possible; the lode in it is a little smaller, consequently less productive—about 1½ ton per fathom; there is every prospect it will shortly improve in produce. The 90 west is producing 1½ ton per fathon, with a large strong lode. The 90 east is producing 25 cwts. per fathom. There is a run just before this end, which we hope to cut into in driving a short distance, and a considerable improvement may be expected. The stope in the roof of this level will produce 2 to 3 tons per fathom, and that in the roof of the 90 west, 15 cwts. per fathom. A pitch in the bottom of the 75 east, on the run alluded to, will produce 3 tons per fathom. A pitch in the same run west will produce 1 ton per fathom. The sump sinking in the 90 west is not yet holed; the lode will produce 15 cwts. to 1 ton per fathom; the ground is rather hard for sinking. The other pitches throughout the mine are without change. The 45 tons sold to-day fetched 14*l.* 19*s.* per ton. We are hindered by frost from building and finishing the masonry work of the loading and crusher, but I hope there will be a change soon, when every attention shall be paid to it, and its completion hastened as fast as possible.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Feb. 11: Since I sent my last report the 20, west of new engine-shaft, has been driven to the cross-course; the lode up to this place was worth 30*l.* per fathom, and passed through the cross-course without the least heave or confusion, excepting for a day or two. The quantity of ore was reduced to some 10 or 12 cwts. per fathom, but latterly it has very much improved, and is again worth from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom, and presents evidences of becoming more valuable. Having a good lode of ore both over and under the dip of the cross lode, it seems to me that our discovery is of great importance; I believe it will yield large returns of ore when the mine is more extensively laid open.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Feb. 9: The men employed in the 80 north have had to make some repairs to the skip-road, consequently but little progress has been made in driving on the lode off from the cross-course during the past week. The engine lode east and west maintains its size and kindly character. The ground is easier for driving in the cross-cut south.

CARADON HILL.—F. Pryor, J. Williams, Feb. 5: We have not seen anything new in the north cross-cut for the month, but it is still in a beautiful channel of ground, and easy for driving. The winze below the adit, east of Page's shaft, on Davey's lode, being down 10 fms. we shall at once commence to drive to prove the lode.

CARADON UNITED.—R. Knapp, Feb. 11: The trip-plat in the 20 is completed, and the railroad fixed, so that the tedious process of wheeling the stuff is superseded by the tram-wagon. The gronnd in the 20 cross-cut, towards the caunter lode, is still very favourable for driving, and good progress is being made. The stopes in back of the 20, on the main lode, will be resumed when the stuff is cleared, which will be in a day or two; the lode here is large and tinny throughout, and improved in character and general appearance from the level above, but its real value cannot be ascertained until the stuff now broken be drawn to the surface, and fair samples broken in bulk. No. 1 stope, in back of the adit, on the main lode, is worth 12*l.* per fm., and No. 2, 10*l.* per fm. We have sampled the copper ores broken in back of the adit, on the caunter lode, computed 65 tons, and shall now confine our attention to the main lode [illegible], until the cross-cut in the 20 shall have intersected the caunter and other [illegible]. We hope to have a parcel of tin for sale shortly.

CARN CAMBORNE.—J. Seccombe, Feb. 10: We are making fair [illegible] sinking the engine-shaft below the 30. In driving the cross-cut north at the 3[illegible] ground is slow for progress: we have intersected in this end a branch about [illegible], producing stones of ore. In driving the cross-cut south at this level the [illegible]ard. Clarke's lode, in the 13 east, is yielding ½ ton of ore per fm. In rising [illegible] back of this level west the winze in bottom of the adit is communicated [illegible] by a borer-hole. The south lode, in the adit level west, is producing [illegible] ore per fm.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Feb. 9: The lode in t[illegible] west of Taylor's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 68, 40 fms. west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The shaft sinking below the 80 is being sunk by six men. The lode in the 56, or deep adit level, east of Taylor's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, of a promising appearance, yielding good stones of ore, and likely for further improvement. The south lode, going south-east in the same level, is showing a little ore, and looking more promising than of late. The tribute pitches are yielding on an average 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm.

CENTRAL MINERA.—W. Davies, Feb. 11: The level, driving east from western shaft, is very much improved since my last report, is at present in a beautiful lode, composed of spar, sand, and stones of ore, from ½ cwt. to 2 cwts., and likely for further improvement, and is letting out much water. We have a pare of men repairing Edgeworth's shaft.

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE.—J. Phillips, Jan. 9: Last Saturday was our pay and setting-day, and all went off well.—Milsted's Lode: The western end is let 3 fms., at 35*s.* per fm., to drive on the north part of the lode; taking all the width of the lode it is from 8 to 10 ft. wide, and abundance of water coming from the bottom of the end; lode looking very promising. The western end is let 2 fms., at 45*s.* per fm.; the lode much improved, 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and lead; it appears as if there is another shoot of lead before the end.—Bernard's Lode: The western end is looking better; the ground softer. The lode in the north end is also improved; the two ends are let to drive 1 fm. each, at 50*s.* The lode in the ventilation shaft is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan and quartz, a very kindly looking lode, but rather hard for sinking; the men last month sunk 7 fms., they have now 50*s.* for 6 ft., with a hope that the lode will get softer. The boiler and a great part of the engine are on the mine, the remainder is to be here this week. The masons are at work, and all going on well.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, Feb. 11: Everything is frozen up here.

CLEER'S HILL TIN.—S. Cock, Feb. 11: We have cleared 10 fms. more of the adit level on the middle lode. I find the old men have taken away a great portion of the lode here, but I find some arches of the lode standing very good, worth 2½ cwts. to the 100 sacks of tinstuff. I believe this will prove to be a valuable property, as we have two other lodes yet to prove—one north and the other south of the middle lode; I have already proved them, so as to say that we have good work for tin in both the north and south lode. I have also secured a large stream of water, that will work 12 heads of stamps, close to our mine. I fully believe that we shall have a paying and lasting mine as soon as our stamps are erected, as we have already some good backs, and always going higher as we go into the hill: it is considered to be a first-class property by all who have inspected the mine. I hope by another week that we shall open another shaft, when we expect to greatly improve.

CORNUBIA TIN.—P. Pinch, Feb. 9: The setting for February being on Saturday last, the following bargains were set:—To drive the 70, east of flat-rod shaft, on No. 6 lode, by four men, at 80*s.* per fm.; the lode in this end is 4 ft. wide, producing good work for stamps. The 70 to drive west of flat-rod shaft, on No. 6 lode, by four men, at 70*s.* per fm.; the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, producing rich tinstuff throughout. To drive the 70, west of shaft, on No. 5 lode, by six men, 3 fms., at 55*s.* per fm.; then to commence the stope in the same level, by the same men, at 40*s.* per fm.; the lode is fully 4 ft. wide, carrying a good leader of tin, and having every appearance of turning out a quantity of good work for stamps. To stope a back east and west of cross-cut, on No. 6 lode, by twelve men, at 33*s.* per fm.; the lode in this stope will average 3 ft. wide, the whole length of 14 fms., having a beautiful course of tin all through the stope. To stope a back in the 70, east of shaft, on No. 5 lode, by six men, at 28*s.* per fathom; the lode in this stope is 2½ ft. wide, and much improved in the last few days, producing excellent work for tin. There is decidedly a great improvement at this level in the last few days, the ground being more easy for driving and stoping, and more productive throughout. To drive the 60, east of flat-rod shaft, on the course of No. 5 lode, at 30*s.* per fm.; this end has greatly improved in the last 6 ft., now having a splendid leader of tin. To stope a back in same level, on No. 5 lode, by four men, at 26*s.* per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, carrying beautiful leaders of tin; the stope is opening out well to-day. To stope a back at Knight's 30 fm. level, on No. 2 lode, by four men; the lode is 2 feet wide, carrying a leader 3 in. wide, of very rich work; this lode has every appearance to turn out well. The wheeling of all the stuff at flat-rod shaft, from the different levels, for one month, at 9*l.* The filling and landing of all the stuff from said shaft for one month, at 10*l.* 10*s.* To spall, fill, and put to stamps all the tinstuff from flat-rod shaft for one month, at 9*l.* 10*s.* All the machinery is working well.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Seymour, Feb. 9: Our pay and setting-day was on Friday last, which went off well. There was only one pitch to re-let, which is taken at 11*s.* in 1*l.*; the other two hold on for another month in their respective tributes of 10*s.* to 12*s.* in 1*l.*: if their ores come up to anything like expectation, they are getting above fair wages, and will, no doubt, demand the attention of other tributers to the ground we have idle, which I believe will pay well for working. The winze is down to water, and in consequence is suspended till the land water is brought in. I have placed the men to break some of the lode for the tin and copper that is in it. I have let the 10 cross-cut north, to two men, at 50*s.* per fm.; there is still a large stream of water proceeding out of this end. The ground in Ward's shaft is very troublesome for excavating, it being very jointy, not hard. The sinking for the last fortnight has not exceeded 3½ ft. per week; of course, a long lift and much water to contend with impedes the progress; this will not be the case after this 10 fms. are put down. We are pleased to know that the course of copper at Wheal Curtis, in the bottom of the 20, is lengthening into Crowan Consols sett rapidly; the facts are that the western end of it is close upon our bounds, and inclining west as fast as the great slide as they get down in it. We may be sure of this course of copper at our 30 in driving east.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—J. Vivian, Feb. 12: At Henry Vivian's shaft we are pushing on with great vigour; the men are now clearing out at this shaft the foundations for the 90-inch cylinder engine-house, boiler-house, stack, and other necessary erections, the ground having been laid out and operations commenced under the personal superintendence of Capt. Grose, C.E. At this point the greatest activity prevails, and a large number of men are being employed.—Wheal Abraham: The works at the old sump-shaft, which is the deepest in the mine, are also being pushed forward, preparing for the erection of the 80-inch cylinder-engine and other buildings. In setting these important mines in operation the greatest enthusiasm prevails in the district.

DALE.—R. Niness, Feb. 11: The Pipe vein continues very good, and the tribute pitch on Johnson's lode is yielding good ore. We have commenced making the main rod to work the new lift; we are also cutting ground to carry the water that issues from the sides of the shaft into the cistern. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as the weather will admit.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Feb. 9: The lode in Ley's shaft, sinking below the 12, is of a promising character. We have commenced taking down the lode in the 12 east, but cannot as yet say as to its value, producing good stones of ore. In the stope in the bottom of the deep adit level the lode continues worth 9 tons of ore per fm. We continue to drive the cross-cut south at the deep adit level, believing there is more lode in that direction. At William and Mary the sinking of the engine-shaft progresses satisfactorily, but no change to notice in the lode. In the 34 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore, with water issuing freely from the end. No change in the 34 east, and the same will apply to the 22 west. In the stopes in the bottom of this level the lode is producing from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the 10 is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.

DEVON COPPER.—J. Hitchins, Feb. 9: The lode in the engine-shaft, or the part the shaft is sinking on, is producing good gossan, mundic, and copper ore, and during the past week more ore has been broken than we have before seen. The wheel-pit is completed, and the wheel will be got on with as fast as possible.

EAST AGAR.—F. Pryor, W. Johns, Feb. 5: We set Dunsford's engine-shaft to be completed to the 40, which is 6 fms., for 140*l.*; this being very important to be done as fast as possible is our object for setting it in one bargain. To drive the 30 west; we have still elvan in the south side, which makes it slow for driving, and do not expect any change until we are free from the influence of the same. In driving the 15 cross-cut north we have cut a branch, and from its appearance we think we are near a lode. In the cross-cut south at the same level we have intersected several branches, containing some good ore, the whole being within a distance of 4 ft. of each other, but have decided to continue the cross-cut still further, being not satisfied with what we have seen.

EAST BRONFLOYD.—A. Williams, Feb. 9: The 25 cross-cut is progressing satisfactorily; the lode is not so rich for lead as when last reported, but has a very promising appearance, and is letting out more water than hitherto seen from the commencement of this level. Little has been done in the 25, driving east, for the last fortnight, and that without any change in the lode, which presents a most promising appearance.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, Feb. 10: Caunter Lode: The 60 east is worth 12*l.* per fm.; the 70 east, 12*l.* per fm.—New Lode: The 60 east is worth 5*l.* per fm. We have lately intersected this lode in the eastern cross-cut, in this level, where it is worth 8*l.* per fm. The 70 east is worth 10*l.* per fm.—South Lode: The 60 fm. level east is saving work.

EAST CAMBRIAN (Gold).—C. R. Dixon, Feb. 4: On going to the mine upon my return here I found that the samples sent me when in town last week did not come from the newly-discovered lode (Dixon's lode), but from a new opening on Fanny's lode towards its junction with the Champion lode; a finer prospect I never saw for ore, and a few days work will determine its size. The sample bag now sent cannot be surpassed. I am busy clearing Joe's level, &c., and shall go to Carnarvon to-morrow about machinery.

EAST CLOGAU (Gold).—K. Roberts, Feb. 9: There is nothing new discovered in either of the levels since last reported on.

EAST GREAT WORK.—J. Lean, Feb. 10: The walls of the engine-house and stack are completed; the roof of the engine-house put on; the masons will finish the loading to-morrow. On Friday we shall commence getting the spring beams, girder, and other timber in the house, preparatory to heaving in the engine. The engineer has got the bob and cylinder forth to the house, in order for heaving up to their places. The water is quick in the shaft for sinking with a hand-lift; the men are employed at present assisting the engineer, &c.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE.—J. Phillips, Feb. 11: The lode in the Chimney Rock winze has improved, worth 6*l.* per fm. No change in any other part of the mine.

EAST JANE.—J. Seccombe, Feb. 6: To sink the western shaft 8 feet, and cut trip-plat, by six men, a bargain, at 28*l.* To drive the 26 south, by four men, at 40*s.* per fm.; lode producing 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. To drive the 26 north, by two men, at 30*s.* per fathom; the main part of the lode is standing on the western side of the level, which we shall cross-cut after driving a few fathoms further. To drive the 26 cross-cut west, by two men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The 14 north to drive on the branch, by two men, at 27*s.* 6*d.* per fathom; the branch is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of lead. To rise on the branch in the back of the 14 north, by two men, at 32*s.* 6*d.* per fathom; the branch is producing saving work. A pitch in the back of the 14 north, by six men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton; lode producing 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. When the plat is cut in the 26 we shall be able to increase the number of hands in that level. Judging from the ore ground opened up in the 14 north, we fully calculate on an early improvement in the 26 fm. level north.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, Wm. White, Feb. 10: In the 70, south-west from Boorman's shaft, the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm., and is being driven by six men, at [illegible] per fathom. In the 60, south from cross-cut, the lode is worth 12*l.* per fm., and is now driving by six men, at 9*l.* per fm. The 60, east of junction, on Bamfield's lode, is worth 8*l.* per fm.; driving by four men, at 7*l.* per fathom; the same level west, on Bamfield's lode, is driving by six men, at 9*l.* per fm.; lode poor. No. 1 stope in back of the 60, west of cross-cut, by six men, at 5*l.* per fm.; lode worth 10*l.* per fm. No. 2, in bottom of the 60, west of George's winze, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm.; lode worth 8*l.* per fm. No. 3, in back of the 70, east of George's winze, by six men, at 6*l.* per fm.; lode worth 12*l.* per fm. No. 4, in back of the same level, east of George's winze, by four men, at 6*l.* per fm.; lode worth 10*l.* per fm. We have communicated Wilson's shaft with the 40, and shall be in a position to sink below this point in about a fortnight.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—John James, Feb. 11: There has but little been done in the 75, east of Hallett's, since last reported. The men are cutting a plat at this level. In the 75 west the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, of a promising character, and worth 20*l.* per fm. The stope in the back of the 75 west is worth 16*l.* per fm. In the 65, west of sump-winze, the lode is 9 in. to 1 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm., and promising improvement. The stope in the back of the 65, east of sump-winze, is worth 21*l.* per fm. In the rise over the 55, against King's shaft, the lode has improved; now 1 ft. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of the 55 are also a little improved, and the general aspect of the mine is cheering. We calculate to sample, on the 23d inst., 130 tons of good quality ore.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, Feb. 6: The lode in the 12 west is worth 4*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 6*l.*, 6*l.*, and 8*l.* per fm. The ground in the 20 east has improved, and is in every respect congenial for tin. In clearing out the 18 we find a little opened on the lode, but it is not yet extended far enough eastward to reach the tin ground gone below the 12. The men are now engaged in fixing a lift in the north shaft.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN.—Capts. Garland, Pryor, and Crosfield, Feb. 10: In the deep adit level, driving east of the new shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, but not enough to value. The north part of the lode, in No. 1 stope, will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom. We have not broken any of the south part during the past week. No. 2 stopes is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, and No. 3 ditto 2½ tons per fathom. We have intersected a lode in the cross-cut north of the deep adit level, about 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; its underlie is north, and about 1½ foot per fathom; there is water still coming out of the ground north of the lode. We yesterday sampled about 50 tons of copper ore.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, Feb. 9: We have effected the communication from the 15 to the 27, west of the engine-shaft, which has well ventilated this part of the mine. We have to-day resumed the driving of the end west in the latter level by four men, in a good tin lode; also the sinking of the winze in the bottom of the 15 east, by two men; the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm. The sumpmen are making good progress in cutting plat at the 27, and calculate to complete it by the early part of next week, so as to resume the sinking of the shaft below for bearers and cistern, preparatory to fixing a plunger-lift at that level.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL—(*Special Report*).—R. Angove, Feb. 11: I carefully inspected this mine yesterday, and the following is my report:—North Lode: The diagonal shaft is 7 fathoms below the 26; lode from 8 to 9 feet wide, worth from 90*l.* to 100*l.* per fathom for length of shaft (12 feet). The 20 fathom level on this lode is driven from 12 to 14 fathoms west of Burgan's shaft; lode 4 feet wide, and worth 65*l.* per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 40*l.* per fathom. In the stopes in the bottom of this level the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 35*l.* per fm.—South Lode: The 20 is driven 10 fathoms west of shaft, and passed through about 3 to 4 fathoms of ground, worth 30*l.* to 35*l.* per fathom; but the present end is unproductive. According to the present appearance of this lode, I think it will soon improve. Should their tin ground remain as valuable as it is at present, my calculation is they will raise from 7 to 8 tons of tin per month. My opinion is they will have a good tin mine here.—P.S. The value of the different parts are from samples carefully taken and assayed by myself.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL—(*Special Report*).—Capt. J. Nancarrow, of St. Ives Consol, Feb. 10: I have inspected this mine to-day; the shaft never looked so well as it does now; the lode is from 8 to 9 feet wide, and is worth, for 12 feet long, 130*l.* per fm., but, as the shaft is nearly 14 feet long, it is worth for length of shaft 150*l.* per fm. The lode in the 20 west has been smaller than usual, but is now opened to 4 feet wide, and

will probably open still further; it is a fine-looking lode, worth 70*l.* per fm., with a prospect of further improvement. The stope below this level was covered with stuff, and could not be seen, but the stope in the back looks well, and is worth 60*l.* per fm.: this is, doubtless, a distinct shoot of tin, west of and separate from the one seen in the shaft. On the south lode 19 fms. are driven west in the 20; four of these through rich tin ground, sometimes worth 40*l.* per fm.; the last 2 fms. yielded a little tin, and the end is likely to improve. There is a cross-cut driving south from this lode, and is within 4 fms. of another lode, which has been worked on the backs, and is likely to be found valuable. The quantity of tin broken in this mine for the ground taken away is almost without a parallel. The present appearances and chances are uncommonly good, with every prospect of a continuance and improvement.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Burgan, Feb. 11: The lode in the shaft, sinking below the 26, is rather improved, worth over 100*l.* per fathom. The 20 end, on the north lode, is much the same as last reported, worth about 60*l.* per fathom. The stopes are worth about 40*l.* per fathom. The 20 end, on south lode, indicates improvement. The new cross-cut at the 20, south of Peter's shaft, is driving by six men, at 4*l.* per fathom. I think we shall discover another lode by this cross-cut within a month.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 10: Homersham's shaftmen are engaged in taking down the ground left in the eastern end of the shaft in the bottom of the 120, as a safeguard against any accident of the chain breaking, which would prevent the skip for going into the engine-shaft; we hope to complete the cutting down of the ground and put in the skip-road, and be drawing from the 130, by the early part of next week, if not by the latter part of this week, when the ground will be taken out in the 130 for trip-plat, and the driving of the 130 be forced on with all speed. The lode in the 120, west of Vigar's cross-cut, is 1¼ ft. wide, producing saving work, and promising. The lode in the 120, west of Maynard's cross-cut, is large, and of a very promising character. The lode in the 120, east of Vigar's cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, of a promising character, and produces 1 ton of copper ore, or worth 5*l.* per fm. The ground in the cross-cut, driving south, in Hooper's rise, in the back of the 88, is a little harder; we expect to communicate this cross-cut with the tribute pitches in the bottom of the 77 in a week or 10 days. The lode in the new rise (Piper's) in the back of the 66, on the north part of the lode is worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 45 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, &c., unproductive. In Harvey's rise, in the back of the 45, the lode has been cut in two about 8 ft.; so far as cut into it is composed of capel, hard peach, mundic, and sprigs of copper ore. In the 88, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the ground in William's cross-cut, driving north, is a little harder, therefore the progress is not so favourable.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Feb. 10: In the 34, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 14 in. wide, composed of soft spar, mundic, and jack. The lode in the 34, east of John's shaft, is 18 in. wide, consisting of spar, mundic, and peach, and letting out more water than usual, and is more promising in appearance for improvement, and we hope to see it as we get nearer the cross-course. The ground in the 34 cross-cut south is much the same as for some time past. In the adit level, south from the new shaft, the ground is moderately easy. The lode in the adit level, east of new shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and peach—a strong masterly lode. In the adit level, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, gossan, and mundic.

ESTHER UNITED.—J. Brenton: The water was turned over the wheel for the first time on Monday last. The stamping machinery is almost completed; the floors, &c., are in a very forward state. If the weather be favourable we hope to be in full working order in eight or ten days. The count-house and smithery will be slated this week. Roadways are let to the men at a very cheap rate, from Pascoe's lode, in North Esther (which is looking very good, some of which produces over 100 ozs. to the ton). Also from the lane to make a nearer approach to the stamps. We are driving on No. 3 Grey lode, and bringing the stuff near the stamps, so that no time may be lost when the machinery is ready for working. This lode will produce, from an assay, 14 to 15 ozs. per ton. The No. 5 lode is also looking very good, on which we are driving, and will produce 12½ ozs. to the ton. Value of the ore given by the assayer, 67*l.* per ton.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, Feb. 10: In the end going south, on the great lode, the ground is of a very favourable character, and producing occasional lumps of ore. In the winze sinking below the level, west of No. 1 stope, the lode is more kindly than I have seen it since the commencement: I fully expect something better at this point shortly. In the winze sinking below the 20 the lode is not quite so large as it was a day or two since, but is still a good branch of ore, and is opening out very good stoping. This lode is of a very changeable character, and may in the course of a day or two be as good or better than it has hitherto been.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Feb. 6: This being our monthly setting, the following bargains are set:—The new engine-shaft to sink 13 ft. long and 6 ft. wide, by nine men, stent the month, at 18*l.* per fm. We have now in the shaft, I think, No. 2 south lode, which is underlying south full 4 ft. in a fathom; in places it is 18 in. wide, principally composed of quartz and mundic; in connection with this lode the ground has improved, and our progress in sinking is very satisfactory; the total depth of shaft is 27 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the surface. The 36 west to drive by two or more men, stent 2 fathoms, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; for the sake of economy, we purpose to continue the drivage of this level some short distance on the easy part of the lode, meantime there remains to be taken down, or cross-cut through, as the case may be, the capel or ore-bearing part, which is standing on each side, and apparently very large. Viant's stope in back of the 36 west, by six men, stent the month, at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fm.; the lode in this stope is not quite so large in going up as it hitherto has been, but quite as valuable, producing from 6 to 8 tons of ore per fathom. Beal's stope in back of the same level, by four men, stent the month, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the lode in this stope is 12 ft. wide, worth from 4 to 6 tons of ore per fathom.

GLASGOW CARADON.—Wm. Taylor, Feb. 9: The 40 west produces stones of ore. The stope in the back of this level is worth from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below this level is worth 12*l.* per fm. The 52 west is worth 18*l.* per fm., and likely to improve soon. The 52 east is worth 5*l.* per fm. No change in either of the cross-cuts. We are getting on with dressing ore for the next sampling as fast as possible.

GLASGOW WHEAL GILL.—W. Rowe, Feb. 10: We have intersected the lode in the 40, at Taylor's, and driven on its course about 5 fms. north and 5 fms. south; during the drivage of this the lode has shown itself of a very kindly character, varying in size from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, composed chiefly of friable spar, quartz, mundic, and flookan, interspersed with some beautiful stones of lead ore. In the 25 north the lode has improved since last reported. M'Onie's shaft is down 9 fathoms 5 ft. below the adit; the ground here is somewhat harder and slower of progress; this shaft is connected to Taylor's engine by means of flat-rods, &c., which work exceedingly well.

GOGINAN.—Feb. 9: The lode in the 100, east of Gilbertson's shaft, is still large, and the part we are driving on is yielding from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of lead ore per fm. There are six men employed driving this level. The lode in the 80, west of Bryn Pica shaft, is rather soft, and unproductive. The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit level, at Newydd, is 6 ft. wide, of a promising character, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The tribute pitches in the old part of the mine are without any change to notice since my last report, yielding on an average 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We sampled 32 tons of good quality ore from this mine on Tuesday last.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, Feb. 6: The ground in Highburrow shaft is hard for sinking, owing to ranges of spar coming in the shaft, and the lode disordered; I hope this will not last long, and believe when we get through it the strata will be easier for sinking and more mineralised. The lode taken down in cutting the plat is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore. The men are working well in the shaft, and going on satisfactorily.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkin, Feb. 6: There is no change to notice in the appearance or value of the lode in Vivian's engine-shaft since our last report. The sinking is being dispatched as fast as possible, and good progress being made. The men at the 57, west of engine-shaft, have finished stoping the ground in the bottom of the level, so far west as No. 2 winze, and will resume the driving immediately. The lode in the 57, east of Jenkins's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, with a promising appearance. At the 47, east of the latter shaft, we have two men clearing and enlarging the level for the purpose of sinking a winze to open more new ground, about 15 fms. east of the 57 end. We commenced sinking River shaft last night, and will give you our views on the appearance of the lode in our next report. The ground in the 60 cross-cut south is not quite so easy for driving as it has been; the same remark will apply to the 50 and 60 fm. level cross-cuts north at River shaft. Our copper ore sampling will be on Tuesday next, and will send you the produces of the parcels as soon as we have the results of the assays.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 9: In the adit end east the stratum contains branches of spar, with mundic and blende, and we appear to be near a lode; the end is set at 40*s.* per fm.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Feb. 10: In the 166 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 154 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fathom for tin. In the 140 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 125 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom.—North Lode: In the 90 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not enough to value. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—John Jenkin, Feb. 6: There is no alteration in the tribute department since our last communication. We have not been able to fork out the 20 fathom level as yet; therefore, we cannot draw up the tinstuff, which is now under water at that level. We sold to-day a parcel of tin, producing 199*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Edwards, J. Petherick, W. Trelease, Feb. 6: Harvey's shaft is sunk 9 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. below the 130; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fm. Offord's shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the 130; lode 3½ ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. for the length of shaft. The lode in the 130 end, east of said shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 30*l.* per fm. No. 1 stope in back of the 130, east of Harvey's, is worth from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fm. No. 2 stope, east of ditto, is worth 15*l.* per fm. for copper and tin. No. 2 stope in back of the 130, east of Offord's, is worth for copper and tin from 35*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 120, east of Offord's, is 4 ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 30*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 110, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin and copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 70, driving east of said shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth about 6*l.* per fm., and likely to improve. The pitch in bottom of the 110, east of Offord's, is worth from 15*l.* to 16*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. The pitches in back of the 110, east of said shaft, are worth respectively 22*l.*, 15*l.*, 15*l.*, 18*l.*, and 12*l.* per fm. for tin and copper ore. The pitches in back of the 100, east of said shaft, are worth 11*l.*, 23*l.*, 20*l.*, 12*l.*, and 14*l.* per fm. The pitch in back of the 100, east of Mathew's shaft, is worth 12*l.* per fm. The pitches in back of the 90, east of said shaft, are worth 10*l.* and 12*l.* per fathom. The pitches in back of the 90, west of said shaft, are worth 14*l.* and 18*l.* per fathom for copper and tin. The pitch in back of the 70, west of said shaft, is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The pitch in back of the 62, east of Fielding's shaft, is worth 25*l.* per fm.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—Jos. Vivian, Feb. 11: Old Mine: In cross-cuting south at the 20 fm. level, 40 fms. east of Harvey's engine-shaft, a lode has been intersected, which is 2 feet wide, now worth for tin and copper 50*l.* per fathom; the lode is about 15 fms. south of the main lode, and is standing entire in whole ground through the whole length of the sett, underlying south about 4 ft. in 1 fm.; the ground can be driven for 4*l.* per fathom.—Carnmeal: The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 102; the lode will be met with in the shaft, in about 6 ft. from the present bottom, judging from the appearance of the ground in the shaft, and the lode as driven through in the 102, a good course of tin may be expected. The lode in the 102, driving east of the cross-course cut through last night, is 4 ft. wide, of a very promising character, producing rich stones of tin. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Feb. 11: Michell's Lode: Michell's shaft is sinking below the 25 fm. level, by four men, at 2*l.* 5*s.* per fathom. The adit level is driving west of pump-shaft, by six men, at 2*l.* per fathom; the lode is worth 3*l.* per fathom.—Kendall's Lode: The 27 fm. level from surface is driving west, by two men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode is small and unproductive.—Stevens's Lode: The 27 fm. level is driving west, by six men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode is worth 2*l.* per fathom. The adit level is driving west, by three men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 3*l.* per fathom. In the stope in the back of this level the lode is worth 15*l.* per fathom, stoping at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. We sampled on Saturday, Feb. 6, 396 bushels of tinstuff, which we estimate is worth 52*l.*

GURLYN.—W. W. Martyn, J. Rees, Feb. 10: Setting Report: Riches' Lode—Wheal Fox: The 50 to drive west of cross-course by eight men, at 2*l.* 5*s.* per fm.; we have just intersected this lode, which is at present disordered by the great cross-course; but, so far as seen, it produces good stones of tin, with every indication of improving as it gets clear of the cross-course. The 40 to drive east by two men, at 3*l.* per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.—Wheal Fox Lode: The 40 to drive east of cross-cut by six men, at 5*l.* per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm., and improving as we drive. The 30 to drive east of ditto by six men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 8*l.* per fathom. The 20 to drive east of Radford's shaft, by three men and one boy, at 30*s.* per fm.; the lode at present is in disordered ground.—New South Lode: The 20 to drive west of cross-cut by two men, at 3*l.* per fm.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. The 20 cross-cut to drive south to cut Wheal Virgin north lode, by four men, at 3*l.* per fm. In the tribute department we have nine pitches working, at an average tribute of 9*s.* in 1*l.*

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, Feb. 11: No lode has been taken down in stopes this month, consequently there is no change to report. No change in Shale lode, nor in either end in Gwayn Lliflon adit. I have been obliged to stop the dressing again in consequence of the frost; the dresser is at work in the stopes. We have driven this month 3 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. on Shale lode, 2 fms. 2 ft. 8 in. in deep adit Gwayn Lliflon, and 1 fm. 2 ft. 9 in on gossan lode.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Feb. 10: We have holed through from No. 1 vein, and shall now have good air. The workings are all as good as last reported. Dressing and outdoor work are stopped by the snow. We are rising into the limestone to prove the new vein, but are not able to say yet what it will be. The laying of rails, and putting Trough level in order, will be completed in a few days.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Feb. 10: In the 110 west the lode is 9½ ft. wide, a magnificent course of ore, worth 130*l.* per fm. The rise and stope in the back of this level are worth 40*l.* per fm. The lode in the 100 west is improving, worth about 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 85 west is worth 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is worth 30*l.* per fm. The stopes and pitches as usual.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Feb. 8: The lode in the 53 fathom level east is about 1 foot wide, composed of mundic, peach, and black and yellow ore, worth of the latter 8*l.* per fm. In the 53 west the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and ore, worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the 41 east the lode is increasing in size, producing good stones of ore. In the 30 east the branches appear to be coming together, and letting out a quantity of water. We have an improvement in a pitch in the back of this level, the lode being over 2 ft. wide, composed of ore and mundic, worth of the former 20*l.* per fm. Other parts of the mine are without change.

— Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Feb. 11: Since our report of Monday last no material change has taken place in the appearance of the lode in either of the ends or pitches in any part of the mine.

LOWER PARK.—W. Davies: In the cross-cut driving south from the 75 yard level, we have intersected a branch of the south lode, producing good stones of ore, and not enough to value, but very likely for improvement.

MERLLYN.—W. Sandoe, Feb. 10: In the 20, north of shaft, the lode has rather improved during the past few days, and is now producing a very good mixture of ore, from 6 to 8 cwts. per fm. The stope in back of this level, over the end, and also the new stope in bottom of this level, are each worth 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The new surface shaft is down about 11 yards, in very good looking ground, and progressing fairly. The present severe frosty weather is much against our dressing operations, but we are persevering with it as well as we can. We sampled, yesterday, 6 tons of ore, for the sale to-morrow.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Feb. 11: The lode in the 80 yard level is very easy for progress, and yielding an increased quantity of lead upon last report; I am daily looking for a great improvement in this end. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine since last report.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Feb. 10: The lode in the 62 east is 3½ ft. wide, producing ½ ton of grey ore per fm. A floor of hard ground seems to be coming up in the bottom of the end; what it may prove to be I cannot say at present. The lode in the 62 west is 3 feet wide, with spots of ore, and less limestone than when last reported on. The stopes in back of the 42 and in the bottom of the 32 east are producing much the same quantity of ore per fathom as last week. We have very severe frost here at present, so that much cannot be done in the dressing department; neither can we mix our ore, to allow us to send it to Barnstaple.

MORRIS SILVER-LEAD.—James Roach, Feb. 10: From the direction of the lode I expect we shall have to drive the cross-cut some 3 or 4 fathoms further to intersect it. When accomplished we shall drive on its course, where, from the ore gone under the adit level, I expect to open out a rich mine. The strata and the matrix of the lodes are all that can be desired for the production of lead ore. The cross-cut is driving at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm., the contractors to pay all costs.

NANTY.—Feb. 10: The lode to the west of the railway, going north of boundary, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, not looking so kindly as it did a few days ago; it has been disordered by a cross-joint. The lode in the rise over this level, 110 fms. north of boundary, is 5 ft. wide, yielding good saving work. The three stopes over the same level yield, on an average, 13 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 10 fm. level, above the deep adit, north of boundary, is unproductive at present. The three stopes over this level will yield, on an average, 11 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the deep adit is 4 ft. wide, of a very kindly character, producing good stones of ore at times, but not to value. The lode in the stopes over this level, 70 fms. north of boundary, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding, on an average, 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the rise over the same level, 50 fms. from the entrance, is 3 ft. wide, producing (in the last few days) saving work. We are pushing on as fast as possible, with six men, straightening and enlarging the roadway level for the line of rods, &c. Owing to the frost, our dressing is at a stand, with the exception of a few hands we have clearing the slime pits.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—J. Roach, Feb. 6: In the 130, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, or upwards, consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime, blende, sulphur, and lead ore, at present yielding saving work. In the same level, east of shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, at present yielding a little ore and blende, but of no great value. In the 20, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, and of an improving character, at present yielding 1 ton of blende per fathom, and presenting strong indications of speedy improvement. In the winze, sinking under the 20 west, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 15 cwts. of ore and 1 ton of blende per fathom, and is highly promising for greater quantities of lead. In the stopes in the back of the 20, east of shaft, the lode has not been cut down in the past week; we shall cut it down in a day or two, when you shall be advised of its value. We are dressing another parcel of ore, but frost impedes progress.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, Feb. 6: I set the men a bargain on Monday to drive the level in the vein 1 fm., at 5*l.* per fm. It is looking rather easier since then in the middle of the forehead, and I am in hopes that it will go at something less when the fathom is completed. There is no ore in the end at present, but there is a little standing in the roof. We have nearly driven as far as the old men's workings.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—Capts. Lean and Symons, Feb. 5: Hambley's Shaft: In the 48 west, on main lode, lode 2 ft. wide, tinny, opening fair tribute ground. In the 48 east, on north lode, lode small and poor, but kindly; in consequence of the men being engaged in cutting a plat, but little has been done during the past month in this level. In the 36 west, on main lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm., and very kindly. In the 36 east, on north lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fathom, with a very promising appearance. In Stacey's rise, in back of the 24, on north lode, lode 9 in. wide, poor. Warne's winze is nearly communicated to the 36, and we have this day set a pitch west of it by six men. In the 12 east, on north lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm., promising improvement. The pitches in this part of the mine in the back of the 24 and 12 have much improved, the others are about the same as for some time past.—Lance's Shaft: In the cross-cut north from the adit level the ground without change; we have intersected a small branch, composed of quartz and iron; water is still running very freely from the end. The pitches are looking much the same, with the exception of John Jackson's, in back of adit, which has much improved. The sampling of the last month is about 15 tons.

NEW CROW HILL.—W. Trelease, Feb. 9: We have but one change to report in the underground department; we have now streams of water flowing from the 55 end, which is what I like to see, whatever it may indicate; the lode here is still large and mundicy, with good stones of lead ore intermixed, and it is altogether a very kindly end. I have finished weighing this month's ore, which is 5 tons 17 cwts.; sold to Messrs. Michell and Son, Truro, at 14*l.* 16*s.* per ton, and will be sent off early to-morrow morning. We have much trouble in carting the mundic to Grampound-road station. I hope, however, they will finish the Truro cargo this week.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, Wm. Mitchell, Feb. 10: Bickford's shaft is down 5 fms. below the 67; lode 4½ ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 14*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 67, west of Bickford's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth for tin 8*l.* per fathom. We have suspended the 67 east for the present, and have put the men to rise against the winze sinking under the 58, which we expect to hole next week, when we shall again resume the driving of the end. The lode in the rise is 2½ ft. wide, worth for tin 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 58 west is 6 ft. wide, worth for tin 20*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the 67 west is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 58 west is worth 15*l.* per fathom for tin and copper. The lode in the 46, west of Bickford's, is still disordered—ground hard for driving. In the 74, west of Phillips's, there is no change since our last report; we are driving by the side of the lode, and we intend to cut through it next week.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, Feb. 10: The men have completed their bargain of stripping down the lode in the 70 fathom level, west of cross-course; we shall now resume driving the end and stoping the back; the lode in the bottom of this level is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The 60 fathom level is nearly to cross-course, and we have commenced to drive the 80 and 90 fathom levels west towards the object—that is the cross-course—with a full number of hands; this we deem a fair speculation. The 44 fathom level, east of Good Fortune shaft, has very much improved since we commenced to drive it, which is only a few days. The 80 fm. level, west of shaft, is looking a shade better for copper ore. There is scarcely any change to notice in any of the other tutwork bargains since last reported on, and our tribute pitches are without any material change.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—Henry Rickard, Feb. 11: The ground by the side of the lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 74, is most congenial for the production of copper ore, the influx of water from the lode being so great as to render it very spare for sinking; in consequence of this I have made the necessary arrangements to sink the shaft at a small distance off the lode, at the same angle of underlie as seen in the level above; this will greatly facilitate our sinking. All other tutwork operations are without change to notice. The tribute department is much as usual, and the weather most favourable for dressing, which we are actively engaged in.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, Feb. 10: In the 142, east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, interspersed with yellow copper ore. In the winze under the 142, east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 112, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom for tin. In the winze under the 102 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom for tin. In the 102, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom for tin. In the 102, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom for tin.

NORTH CROFTY.—W. Thomas, jun., Feb. 6: In the 170 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 40*l.* per fathom. The stopes above are worth 25*l.* per fathom. The 170 west is much improved in appearance, now 3 ft. wide, interspersed with peach, mundic, and stones of copper ore. The winze under the 160 east is worth 12*l.* per fathom. In the 160 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 40*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 150, west of Petherick's shaft, on the south part, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stopes above the 150 east are worth 15*l.* per fathom. The stopes above the 150, west of Petherick's shaft, are worth 22*l.* per fathom for tin and copper ore. No other change.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, Feb. 6: The lode at the 70, east and west of the engine-shaft, is about 2½ ft. wide, sparry, with stones of copper ore. The levels above are just the same as last reported, but suspended for the present.—Setting: The 70 to drive west at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; plat to cut at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; bargain to alter the lifts, &c., 13*l.* The shaft to sink to the 80 fm. level 20*l.* per fm. The 70 fm. level east at 6*l.* per fm. The cheque for the pay came duly to hand, and has been duly applied.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, Feb. 11: The sinking of King's shaft is progressing most satisfactorily, and the character of the ground remains as good as when last reported on. The cross-cut north of shaft, to see the lode west of cross-course, is in 9½ feet, but we have not yet seen the lode in that direction; we are, however, expecting to cut it daily, when you shall at once be advised of it. We have not done anything to the ore discovered to the east of the cross-course since last reported on; neither do we intend till we reach the 85 fathom level. We hope to communicate the 60, east of Bennetts's shaft, in a fortnight, with No. 1 winze sunk below the 50, which will lay open a good piece of tribute ground. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

NORTH MINERA.—J. Dunkin, Feb. 10: In sinking the eastern shaft under the 25 we have met with a very important change, having come across a floor of very soft ground, which I have every reason to believe is on the division of chert and limestone, the stuff taken from this floor being composed of spar and lime, very similar to the stuff produced in the mines to the south of this. I will send you more particulars as soon as we have opened a little more on it. The lode in the 25, driving west, is at present divided by a bed of shale; and, from the dip and nature of the shale, I believe it to be the same as the one above the course of lead in the 45 yard level further west; therefore, I expect a good discovery in a fathom or two more driving. I am much pleased with the appearance at both these points. The stopes in the 15 fm. level, west of said shaft, are improving, and will now produce 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. We are getting on as quickly as possible with the apparatus to enable our engine to draw from the eastern shaft.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Feb. 9: We are now busy fixing the line of new rods on the surface to the engine-shaft, fixing a new pendelum-bob in the adit level, and preparing and fixing new main rods down the shaft. The remainder of this and the whole of next week will, I expect, complete the work in hand, and allow us at once to drive out in the new 60, and also to resume sinking the shaft below it, on the course of the lode, which when left off was in very good ore. No alteration in the 50 end or the stopes since my last.

NORTH POOL.—J. S. Phillips, J. Pope, Feb. 8: Sufficient men have been employed this week excavating for the foundation of engine-house, so that the masons may commence building immediately; the lowest accepted contractors are known at noon this day. The other masons are building the stand for queen-post balance-beam at engine-shaft to complete the sink motion by horizontal rod to the king-post pumping beam at the Ballarat shaft. Labourers are employed raising stone and cutting trench for this rod, which will serve also for the discharge of condensing, cleansing, and surplus waters from the engine-shaft, and prevent unnecessary waste of land. The tradesmen are busily engaged about the requisite preparatory working tools for masons, and completing the internal fittings for drying and changing-house. The heavy rains had prevented our driving the cross-cut north from the engine-shaft until this morning; it has been driven by six men, and we anticipate cutting the lode in about seven weeks. The adit level is being continued west from Ballarat towards the engine-shaft, at 110*s.* per fm., in a strongly mineralised lode, pregnant with indicative promises for riches in depth.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—J. S. Phillips, J. Tyacke, Feb. 8: The adit level is being driven westward towards the new engine-shaft, to unwater the ground, and discharge the water therefrom 20 fms. under surface, on the lode called in the Duffield Mine Jennings's, which produced considerable quantities of copper ores, at various intersections with other lodes and cross-courses. It is about 18 in. wide in the present end, nearly vertical, and bears about 25° north of west, composed of flookan and quartz. This adit level is also being driven westward on the No. 3 lode for general exploration, which throughout its entire length has shown unmistakable premonitory evidences of mineral in depth; but more particularly in the last few fathoms, as it approaches the great western cross-course, which traverses this lode some 40 fms. still further ahead, is in entirely new and unexplored ground.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—T. Richards, Feb. 11: The ground in the engine-shaft continues very good in character; and when the shaft is sunk to the intended depth for cross-cutting to the lode we calculate upon meeting with silver-lead ore. The ground in the adit end, driving east, is not altered; paying for driving 4*l.* per fathom.

NORTH WHEAL JANE.—J. Evans, Feb. 10: We set on Saturday last the following bargains:—The 40 end to drive east and west of Kerr's shaft, by six men and six boys, at 9*l.* per fm. The 30 west to drive by six men, at 15*l.* per fm. The stope in the back of this level, by six men, at 5*l.* per fm. The 30 east, by six men, at 9*l.* per fm. The 20 east, by three men and three boys, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The men in the 10 east are engaged rising to communicate with the winze in bottom of the adit. No tribute pitches this month, as they are two months' take.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, W. B. Metherell, Feb. 11: In the 80 fathom level east we have resumed driving north by the side of the lode again, the ground here being easier for working. We shall from time to time cut into the lode, which is looking most promising as we advance. There is no lode taken down in the 65 end. In the 50 fm. level east the men are taking down the lode in the end, the orey part of which, so far as taken down, is 2 feet wide, and yielding 4 tons of ore to the fathom. In the bottom of the 50 fathom level we have commenced sinking a new winze 25 fathoms to the east of Nosworthy's winze; the lode here is yielding 8 tons of ore to the fathom. Nosworthy's winze, in the bottom of the 50 fathom level, is also yielding 8 tons of ore to the fathom. The two stopes in the back of the 50 will average fully 6 tons of ore to the fm. Toll's rise, in the back of the 50, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The pitches are as usual.

OLD HALLENBEAGLE.—J. Edwards, E. Richards, Feb. 6: We hope to commence clearing the eastern shaft below the 30, on the south lode, in the coming week. We shall commence to clear the 30, east of said shaft, next week. The 20 is cleared east of said shaft to the present end; lode 9 in. wide, spotted with ore.

PAR CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, T. Rich, J. Hosking, Feb. 8: In the eastern, or copper part of the mine we have no improvement to notice, the ends on the different lodes being still poor. In the western, or tin part of the mine, the lodes in the ends are at present looking more promising for improvement. Our stopes, with the tribute pitches, are producing about the usual quantity of tin—24 tons per month. We shall give a detailed report of the mine for the adventurers' meeting, which will be held on March 8 next.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, T. Delbridge, Feb. 6: Sump: In the 130 east end the lode is large, producing a little tin, letting out much water, and promising an improvement. In the 120 east end the lode is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The part of the lode carried in the 120 east winze, 9 ft. wide, is worth 40*l.* per fm., but we have no north wall, and believe it to be much wider. In the 120 west end the lode is worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 110 west end the lode is worth 4*l.* per fm. The 100 east end is poor. The 100 west end is poor. The 90 west, on Martin's lode, is worth 7*l.* per fm. The 90 west rise is worth 7*l.* per fm. The 90 west, on engine lode, is poor. The lode in the bottom of Cobbler's shaft is worth 11*l.* per fm. In the 90 east end the lode is worth 8*l.* per fathom. In the 68 east end the lode is worth 3*l.* per fm. In the 68 west end the lode is worth 6*l.* per fm. No other change to report.

PENHALLS.—Wm. Higgins, J. Nance, Feb. 6: We have just cut through a lode in the 50 cross-cut, north of engine-shaft, which is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; this in our opinion is not unlike the uppermost one of the three leaders that form the Pink lode, and is known by the name of "Straggler," so called from its erratic course, as it unites at times with the 'Pink and Jeffery' (that run very regular together), and then diverges as much as 7 fms. from them; to prove this the shaft must be sunk, that the other portions of the lode may be cut. We purpose to continue at present the driving of the cross-cut to intersect the perpendicular or Penhalls lode that was thrown out of the sump-winze by means of the slide, and which will, in all probability, be seen again within the next few feet. The lode in the 40, east of said winze, is 18 in. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. The lode in the 30, east of this shaft, has increased in size, but somewhat fallen off in value, being now full 4 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm.—Flat-rod Shaft: The lode in the 20, east of the western cross-cut, is worth 7*l.* per fm.—North Lode: A small slide has passed through the lode in the 20, west of cross-cut, which has rather decreased its value, worth 8*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are also worth 8*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is communicated to the winze below the 10, and has opened up very profitable ground, that to the west of winze being at present worth 16*l.* per fm., and to the east 14*l.* per fm. Nothing worthy of notice has as yet been met with in either of the cross-cuts. We have cleared the western shaft to within 2 fms. of the 40, and have continued in laying bare down to the present bottom a regular complication of workings.

PENNANCE CONSOLS.—H. Peters, Feb. 10: We are obliged to stop sinking our engine-shaft on account of so much water, but we hope to sink again when the water abates. At our engine-shaft we have a wide lode; it is from 5 to 6 ft. wide; some part of the lode is rich for silver-lead ore. We hope to get the engine to work in a month. We are now sinking a winze in bottom of the adit, about 8 fathoms west of our engine-shaft. In our winze we have a lode about 5 ft. wide—one part of the lode is rich for silver-lead ores. What we have had assayed from the western end of the winze is worth about 20*l.* per fm., and the deeper we sink the richer the lode is. I believe that we shall soon open good tribute ground in this mine, and shortly make it pay.

PRINCE OF WALES.—W. Gifford, Feb. 9: The deep adit east, on Good Luck lode, is much the same as last reported on; lode small. I intend to commence stamping the tinstuff that has been broken east of cross-course. In shallow adit cross-cut north we are progressing with all possible speed. The tribute pitches are looking favourable.

PROSPER UNITED.—Stephen Lean, W. H. Martin, Feb. 11: The mine was drained to the 80 on Sunday last, and all the men resumed their work on Monday morning. We have not taken down the lode in the 80 since our last report, then worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70 is 4 ft. wide, and will produce from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 70, west of Hill's shaft, is worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin; the lode in the 70 fm. level, east of Hill's shaft, is worth 5*l.* per fm. for copper; the lode in the 60 fm. level, west of Hill's shaft, is looking more promising for mineral; the lode in the 50 fm. level, west of Hand's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic and spar; the lode in the 70 cross-cut east, on the north part of the elvan, is disordered by a horse of killas; and the lode in the 70 fm. level west will yield 6 tons of ore per fm.

ROARING WATER.—Capt. Thomas, Feb. 9: I intend to re-set 5 fms. at Gilliman's shaft in a day or two; this shaft is certainly going down in a fine channel of ground; there is a good deal of kindly spar in south side of the shaft; in the course of this week we shall be better able to judge what this is likely to lead to. We hope soon to hole from the caunter adit level to this thaft; this done the surface water will be drained, and a sufficient amount of ventilation secured. The lode at Grady's shaft is large, and impregnated with copper ore; during the past week we have put in a good and substantial ladder-road at this shaft from top to the bottom. The western end of the lower shaft, on Grady's lode, is producing good ore. A box of ores has just arrived, taken from the bottom of Grady's shaft, which may be seen at the office, richly impregnated with grey, purple, and yellow ore.

ROSECLIFF.—J. Phillips, Feb. 9: We are progressing, and hope to get through the new lode in the adit very shortly. The men have 20*s.* per fathom. The pay-day passed off satisfactorily.

ROSKEAR.—H. Skewis, Feb. 10: We are getting on very well with the engine-shaft. We intend to erect a horse-whim next week on Vivian's shaft to clear the 20 and 30, where we expect to find tin ground that may be taken away at a profit. In the old burrow we have fine tin and copper ore, which will pay for dressing. There is no other alteration since my last report.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, Feb. 10: In the 70, east of Ellen's shaft, the lode is worth 15*l.* per fm. In the 60, east of No. 2 cross-course, the lode is worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 50, east of No. 2 cross-course, the lode is worth 8*l.* per fm. The 40 end, east of No. 2 cross-course, and the back over this level are working on tribute, by four men, at 6*s.* in 1*l.*; the lode here is worth 15*l.* per fm. The 60, east of engine-shaft, is communicated with the 60, west of Ellen's, and the men are now making preparations to bring the water through to the plunger-lift, which we are about to fix at the engine-shaft.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards, E. Carthew, Feb. 11: Giesler's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 30. The lode in the 30, east of engine-shaft, is at present unproductive. The lode in the 30, west of engine-shaft, is producing a little mundic and stones of copper ore. The lode in the 20, east of engine-shaft, is 12 in. wide, composed of quartz and chlorite. The lode in the rise in back of the 20, west of engine-shaft, is worth 4*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The stopes east and west of No. 2 winze, in back of the 20, are worth for copper ore 9*l.* per fm.

SILVER VEIN.—E. Burn, Feb. 11: We have let the engine-shaft to sink 9 feet, cut bearer-holes, put in bearers and cistern, and fix the standing-lift at the 50, for 33*l.*, as per bargain. In the 50 south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5 cwts. of fahlerz per fm. The lode in the 50 north is 2 feet wide, producing saving work; the appearance of the lode is very promising for an improvement. The 40 north has been extended 9 feet during the past week; the lode for this driving will produce 8 cwts. of fahlerz per fm. The lode in the 30 is without alteration since last report. The tribute pitches, on an average, are yielding fair quantities of ore. We weighed off at Par on Monday last, 48 tons 17 cwts. of ore, to Sims, Williams, and Co. We have about 20 tons of silver and copper ore on the dressing-floors towards another sampling.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Feb. 11: In the 62 cross-cut, north-east of the engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In the 50, west of ventilating shaft, no lode has been met with west of the cross-course. In the 50, east of Stanton's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin ore. Rowe's rise, in the back of the 50, on No. 1 tin lode, is communicated with the 40; the lode will average 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin ore. In the 50, west of Stanton's cross-cut, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin and copper ore. In the 40, east of Gilbert's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 40 cross-cut north, east of the eastern shaft, the ground is easy for progress. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH BULLER.—J. Hosking, Feb. 6: Hodge's shaft, sinking below the 50 end, down now 7 fms. 2 ft. below that level, continues hard; the ground, although not of that flinty composition passed through a few fathoms above, is difficult and spare for

sinking; the lode is small, about 8 in. wide, composed of quartz, impregnated with yellow copper ore. Towards the western end of the shaft there is a little flookan in the lode, which gives it a more promising appearance; as yet there is no sign of the north lode in the shaft. In the 40, driving west of Hodge's shaft, the south part of the lode is about 4 in. wide, composed of mundic, chlorite, and a little copper; the north part, which is inclined to increase its angle north, is 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and copper.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Feb. 9: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore, worth about 8*l*. per fm.; this shaft is now down about 7 fms. below the 124. In the 124 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore, worth about 7*l*. per fm. In the 105, driving east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore, worth about 7*l*. 10s. per fm.; the ground in this end is hard and spare for driving.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 10: Tutwork Setting: The 70 cross-cut to drive north, by six men, at 4*l*. 10s. per fm.—On the Caunter Lode: The 36 east, by two men, at 10*l*. 10s. per fm.; lode about 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore; the same level to drive west, by two men, at 3*l*. 10s. per fm.; this end is in the cross-course. The 24 east, by two men, at 5*l*. 10s. per fm.; lode small. The 24 cross-cut to drive north, west of the cross-course, by four men, at 4*l*. 10s. per fm.; yesterday a small branch was intersected, containing good grey ore; we believe the main part of the lode is still ahead.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Feb. 6: The lode in the adit west is from 15 to 18 in. wide, of quartz, prian, gossan, and peach, and which is yielding a little tin—a kindly lode.

ST. DAVID'S (Gold).—T. Faull, Feb. 10: The Elizabeth lode is looking well, and every sample shows traces of gold. I am of opinion that when the stamps are erected the greatest portion of the quartz we are now raising will prove satisfactory. The lode in question being composed of so many different kinds of mineral that it is impossible to discover visible gold; nevertheless, it is pleasing to know that amongst the said mineral gold does really exist, and, judging from the auriferous character of the lode, we may reasonably expect it will be found in paying quantities. The ground in the deep adit is a little stiffer for driving, and water gushes strongly from the forebreast; this is a good sign, indicating that we are very near the lode.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, C. Oates, Feb. 6: We have commenced to drive the 184 end, east of Opie's engine-shaft, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 50*l*. per fathom. In the 184 end, west of No. 2 winze, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 10*l*. per fathom. In the 184 end, east of Billing's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fathom. In the 174 end, west of Billing's, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm., and promising for further improvement. In the 164 end, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 8*l*. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 164, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fm. In the 164 end, east of Opie's shaft, the lode is small and poor. In the 144 end, east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 134 end, west of Trussall's south shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing saving work. In the 90 end, west of Harris's, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 8*l*. per fm. In the 97 end, east of Cornish cross-cut, on Garby's lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and producing good stones of copper ore. In the 140 end, west of Bissoe Pool engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and producing 1½ ton of ore. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine are much the same as for some time past. We shall begin to build the house for the new fire-whim next week, and it will be pushed on with all speed.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—John Carthew, Wm. Williams, Feb. 9: The Guide lode, from which we are raising tinstuff, is still looking well, and holding its size. We have now the new eight heads of stamps working, making 16 heads stamping tinstuff, and we are glad to say they are doing their duty well. The last new water-wheel, with the eight heads before mentioned, is working first-rate. We have now as complete a water-stamps and tin dressing-floors as in this district, and should this lode (the Guide) only continue as at present we shall do well, but we intend soon commencing operations on Casley's, and other good tin lodes in the sett.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, Feb. 10: Saturday last being our setting-day, all the new work which we contemplated setting was taken by new hands, six tribute pitches to twenty-four men; in the whole we set on tribute forty-five pitches to 140 men and 10 boys, at from 5s. to 17s. in 1*l*., tin being taken by us at 60*l*. per ton. These tributers are working on seven different lodes. We have also set on tutwork thirty-two men and two boys stoping tin ground, and twenty-eight men and four boys in the ends, winze, and rise. We are now come to that state which I have been long anxiously striving for—in thorough working order underground, with tin ground laid open for the employment of a large number of men, which I am satisfied will result in good dividends to the shareholders. I flatter myself that our mines are laid out on as good a system as any in the county; we have taken advantage of all improvements in the drawing, stamping, and dressing of the tin, and with such a setting as I have herewith sent, I think it cannot fail to convince the most sceptical of the shareholders that they will soon be receiving not only good interest for their outlay, but an early repayment. The dressing work for the slime tin I shall now get on with, and I hope soon to get that in good working order, which will add to our returns, and pay well.

TIN HILL.—Capt. Martyn, Feb. 10: Since my last report we have been sinking on the south lode, and have discovered two droppers gone into it, carrying good work for tin. At the eastern shaft it is in killas, which is impregnated with tin; we shall sink this shaft as deep as we can go for water, and then drive north to cut the lode; and, from the old men's workings, I have every reason to expect a good lode. All other operations are going on as usual.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Feb. 11: We find the ground not harder in the engine-shaft than usual. The 154 end east is without change to notice. The 144 end, east of engine-shaft, is harder. The 144 end, west of sump-winze, is worth 20*l*. per fm. The sump-winze sinking below the 144 is worth 35*l*. per fathom for 9 feet in length. The lode in the 134, east of sump-winze, is worth 18*l*. per fathom. The rise above the 134 is worth 15*l*. per fathom. The 134 end west is worth 5*l*. per fathom. The 134 cross-cut south is driving in easy ground. The 124 end, east of sump-winze, has not improved.

TRENCROM.—Wm. Arthur, Feb. 11: The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 9 inches wide—saving work for tin. The lode in the 100 fm. level, east of Hollow's shaft, is 15 inches wide, worth 7*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's, is 15 inches wide, worth 4*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of Hollow's, is 16 inches wide, worth 5*l*. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80, east of Hollow's, is 14 inches wide, worth 5*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's, is 15 inches wide—saving work for tin, with an improved appearance. The lode in the 60, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide, worth 3*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of Hollow's, is 15 inches wide, worth 4*l*. per fathom. There is no change in the 40 east since last report. We have cut through the north lode in this end, which is 16 inches wide, with a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 50 fathom level, is 12 inches wide, worth for the whole length 8*l*. per fathom.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlen, W. Tippett, C. George, Feb. 10: There has been no lode taken down in the new sump-shaft since last report. The ground in the 140 end is disordered by a slide; as soon as we get clear of this, and the lode becomes settled, we may have a favourable change. No. 1 stope in this level is worth 6*l*. per fm.; No. 2 worth 7*l*. per fathom. Trevenen engine-shaft, sinking below the 150, is worth 20*l*. per fm.; the 150 end is worth 6*l*. per fm.; No. 1 stope in this level is worth 18*l*. per fm.; No. 2 worth 14*l*.; and No. 3 worth 8*l*. per fm. The stope in back of the 130 is worth 4*l*. per fm.; the rise in the back of this level is set for 40s. per fm.; the lode is also worth about 40s. per fathom. There is no change in the tribute department since the last report.

TRIMLEY HALL.—Feb. 10: We have finished the enlarging of the engine-shaft to the adit, and the shaftmen are now engaged winding stuff from the sollar, so that they may be able to cut the shaft down its full size below the adit level. The masons have not been able to go on with the building of the engine-house since my last report on account of the frost, otherwise it would have been nearly completed by this time.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers: Setting Report: The 60 to drive west, by six men, at 6*l*. per fm.; lode from 6 to 8 in. wide, of quartz and peach, which is producing a little tin. The 50 west, by four men, at 7*l*. per fathom; lode from 8 to 10 in. wide, yielding a little tin, worth 3*l*. 10s. per fm. The 38 west, by four men, at 6*l*. 10s. per fathom; lode from 6 to 10 in. wide, worth 4*l*. per fm.—a kindly branch. The 25 west, by four men, at 8*l*. 10s. per fm.; at present the lode is small, but from which we broke to-day some very good stones of tin; and, looking at the tin ground we had in the 15, we ought certainly to find tin in greater quantities at this level. The 15 west, by six men, at 10*l*. 10s. per fm.; here we have had a good branch of tin all through last month, worth about 12*l*. per fm.; at present the lode is a little small, but producing splendid work for tin, worth from 5*l*. to 6*l*. per fm., but where I am expecting another improvement. The stope below this level, by four men, at 5*l*. per fm.; lode from 6 to 8 inches wide, worth 7*l*. per fm. At the flat-rod shaft we have set a winze to sink below the 37, by four men, at 8*l*. per fm.; lode from 1 ft. to 15 in. wide, a kindly lode, and worth from 4*l*. to 5*l*. per fm. We are preparing another small parcel of tin, which will be sold on Wednesday next.

TWELVE APOSTLES.—T. Williams, H. Williams, Feb. 10: No. 1 Shaft: The level from north lodge to No. 2 shaft is proceding as fast as possible, and yielding good stones of lead, but not to value. The level east is looking well, and we are expecting to again catch the lode daily; the rest of the ground in this shaft is fully equal to the last two reports.—No. 2 Shaft: Bellis's level is in soft orey ground, but the water is still strong in the forebreast, and troublesome. The cross-cut south is better than last week. In Gomer Jones's pitch there is a decided improvement, and we are raising good stones of lead, 1 and 2 cwts. each. Edward Williams's pitch is quite equal to last report. Richard Williams's pitch is worth 3½ tons per fathom. Edward Roberts's pitch is slightly improved since last week.—No. 3 Shaft: Fresh strings of ore are appearing in the cross-cut, which improves daily.—West Minera, No. 1: The cross-cut from this shaft has much improved, producing good stones of ore, but we cannot proceed with driving on the course of the Hush vein until our Day level is brought up, when this ground can be worked to profit, and will certainly verify our expectations. Nos. 2 and 3 as before.—Rock Mine: Shafts Nos. 1 and 2 have both improved since last week, and will soon be very productive. The Day level is being pushed on with all possible dispatch, and good stones of lead are appearing as we advance. The value of this work to the West Minera ground cannot be estimated, and hence no effort is being spared to carry it on with vigour. In the dressing department the crushers are busily engaged, and though the frost retards the process of washing, we shall soon have another sampling to send off from the floor.

TYWARNHAILE.—J. Nicholls, J. Daw, J. Hall, Feb. 10: The winze in bottom of 30 contains stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. The 40 east is producing about 2 tons of ore per fm. Bennett's stope, in back of the 40, is yielding about 1 ton of ore per fm. The winze in bottom of this level is worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The 50 east is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 50 are yielding about 2 tons of ore per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 60 is producing about 2 tons of ore per fm. The 80 east is producing stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. The 90 east is producing about 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes in this level are without change to remark on. The 90 cross-cut, south from James's shaft, has not intersected anything of value as yet. The 70, west of James's, is producing about ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 80, west of Haynes's, produces stones of ore, but not enough to value. The 60 west is without change to notice. The tribute department is looking much as usual. The machinery is working well.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Feb. 9: In the 124, north of engine-shaft, there is a great lode, the part being carried is 5 ft. wide, but there is no sign of the hanging-wall; the yield is massive carbonate of lime, stones of blende and lead, and copper ore in small quantities; the ground here is very hard at present. In the 124, south of the great cross-course, the soft open lode continues, and we are going forward speedily; the lode is composed of lime in a friable state, lead ore in crystals, and blende in crystals upon the foot and hanging-wall. In the 110, south of cross-course, the part of the lode seen is 5 ft. wide, but there is more lode standing on each side of the drivage; the whole width named is charged with good quality blende stuff; the water is streaming from the lode here on every hand. In Field's shaft, below the 100, the lode for the whole width carried is rich for blende, but owing to light ground we are not making the progress calculated upon. Our tribute pitches, on the whole, are yielding their usual quantities of ore. The frost got into one of the feed-pipes attached to winding-engine last night, and caused it to split in two; we hope to be ready to work afresh to-morrow. We shall ship a cargo of blende on Thursday next.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU (Gold).—J. Remfry, Feb. 11: Enclosed is my report of the yield of gold for the past fortnight, including that of poor ore worked, which, owing to the breakage of our large retort, was not forwarded you sooner. By the end of next week I hope to commence with the Hungarian pans, so as to be able to treat from 30 to 32 tons per day. The stuff coming from the stamps will first run over a series of blankets, 15 ft. by 12 broad, thence into the 30 pans; after this, again over a series of blankets 16 ft. by 15. All stuff obtained on the blankets will be washed by hand in the bates for fine gold. I feel confident that this system will turn out the best and most economical hitherto adopted. The stope, I am glad to say, continues as rich as ever. Statement of the yield of gold for the fortnight ending Feb. 6:—

332 ozs.	9 dwts.	12 grs.	......from	— tons	15 cwts.	2 qrs.
18	10	0	....	20	4	0
Total.. 350 ozs.	19 dwts.	12 grs.	......from	20 tons	19 cwts.	2 qrs.

WELSH (Gold).—W. Daniel, Feb. 11: The yield from the Brittens have been better for the past week—2 ozs. 14 dwts. of gold from 300 lbs. of quartz from Berthllwyd. The stamps have caused us very considerable trouble this week, the heads continually coming off. There has been something wrong, first with one set then with another, the whole time. You will, doubtless, have seen ere this the tracing showing how I propose to alter them if it be decided to adopt that plan; we can do the woodwork at the mine. I will send the plan of the new stamps next week. We have been stopped since Tuesday morning, having no water for washing and stamping, the stream being completely frozen up. The Hungarian pans will be ready to start on Monday. I expect the stone-crusher in a few days. The timber for framing is all ready, and it will take only a few days to get it ready for work.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Feb. 10: In the 154, east of Thomas's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capels and white spar, with tin in places, but not enough to value; in the same level west the lode is 2 feet wide, containing mundic and occasional stones of ore, a promising lode. In the 144 west the lode is 4 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 114, west of Grenville's shaft, the lode is small. The 104 west is improved, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of ore—tribute ground.—Caunter Lode: In the 52, driving west of cross-cut from Thomas's shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, very promising, and producing stones of good ore.—Middle Lode: In the 52, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper ore 15*l*. per fm.

WEST BEAM.—Wm Hosking, Feb. 11: The 76, both east and west of Parry's shaft, have been continued by six men in each end, the lode in which is showing much the same appearance as when last reported, still producing very rich work for tin, and opening up good tribute ground. The North Beam lode, in the 55 fm. level end, driving west of Parry's shaft, is now about 1½ ft. wide, the whole of which is saving work. The ground here is becoming more favourable, which, with other appearances, indicate an early increase in the size and value of the lode. The 67 cross-cut, driving north of Hobson's engine-shaft, towards the North Beam lode, is still being driven, and from the underlie of the lode, as seen in the level above, is now but a few fathoms from the point of intersection. The Brothers lode, in the 40, driving east of Brother's shaft, continues very large, and is carrying a leader 10 in. wide, of rich copper ore. I have set four men to cut a plat in this level preparatory to extending west of shaft, in which direction we shall lay open productive ground for stoping, if the lode continues of its present value. Our tribute department continues unaltered, with the exception of the working of an additional pitch, which has been set this week in back of the 55, on the North Beam lode, at 10s. in 1*l*. We last week sold our batch of tin, weighing 8 tons 5 cwts. 0 qrs. 22 lbs., which realised 582*l*. 8s. 2d., and our dressing is again onward for the next batch, but is somewhat impeded by the present very severe frost.

WEST CARADON.—Francis Pryor, William Johns, Feb. 5: The following is our report, also a portion of the work set to-day:—Elliot's engine-shaft, 10 fathoms, certain bargain, which is down 10 feet below the 155, for 350*l*. As well a winze to sink on the cross-course, 10 fathoms certain, 35*l*; our object in sinking this winze is in our report for the meeting, and will be carried out with as little delay as possible. The 155 west, on Menadue lode, being poor, and near the boundary, we have to-day decided on putting the men from this place to sink a winze below the 92, on Vivian's south lode; our object for doing this is to communicate to the 104, so as to enable us to resume the driving of this end, which we have been compelled for some time to suspend for want of ventilation. We shall also resume the driving of the 104, on Jope's lode, without increasing our cost. I do not see any change in the mine worth mentioning since our last, except the 17, on Pryor's lode, is looking more promising. Our ore weighed off 355 tons, realising, with carriage, 2890*l*. 4s. 10d.

WEST CLOGAU (Gold).—J. Remfry, Feb. 10: The lode in the river adit looks very encouraging; after pulverising samples, and washing in the baten, it shows gold. After having taken out the stamp-coffers we could not find any gold, as none had escaped through the false bottoms.

WEST CONDURROW.—G. Bennetts, F. Gilbert, Feb. 11: The following is our setting report:—Killivose engine-shaft to sink below the 62 fathom level, by six men and three boys, at 18*l*. per fathom; lode in the shaft 4 feet wide, composed of spar, killas, and flookan, impregnated with mundic. The 62 fathom level to drive west of the engine-shaft, by two men, at 2*l*. 2s. per fathom; lode in the end 2½ feet wide, consisting of spar, killas, and peach. The 62 fathom level to drive east of said shaft, by one man and one boy, at 2*l*. 5s. per fathom; lode in the end 20 in. wide, consisting of spar, capel, and prian, impregnated with tin occasionally. The 36 cross-cut to drive south, by four men, at 16*l*. per fm. The 36 fathom level to drive east of Purser's shaft, by three men and three boys, at 5*l*. per fathom for 2 fathoms; lode in the end small, but the water issuing freely from the end seems to indicate a change. The 24 fathom level to drive east of last-named shaft, by two men, at 3*l*. per fathom; the lode in the end presents an improved appearance, being now about 2½ feet wide, consisting of spar, peach, &c., impregnated with grey ore, and producing good stones of tin; a very kindly lode. The 24 fm. level to drive south on the cross-course, by one man and one boy, at 4*l*. per fm. The deep adit level to drive east of cross-cut on Smith's lode, by one man and one boy, at 1*l*. 15s. per fathom; lode in the end small, but producing good stones of tin. The rise at Bickford's shaft to cut down and make complete, by six men, at 2*l*. 10s. per fm.

WEST CWM ERFIN.—Feb. 9: The lode in the adit east is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and is still looking well, yielding good saving work. There are six men employed in this level. The cross-cut going north in this level is now extended about 12 fms., and good progress is being made.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Feb. 8: In the 130, east of Deeble's shaft, on Protection lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the same level east, on the middle lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. In the 150, east of the underlay shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, but poor. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6*l*. per fathom.—Western, or Tin Part: The lode in Puckey's shaft, sinking below the 135, is 7 ft. wide, worth 30*l*. per fathom for the length of the shaft (12 feet). In the 150 west the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 30*l*. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 6 feet wide, and worth 15*l*. per fathom. The other parts of the mine are without alteration since last reported.

WEST NANTY.—Feb. 10: We are progressing well this week in sinking the engine-shaft; the lode is large, producing good stones of ore; we put six men to commence rising to meet the shaft from the adit level going east of cross-cut, in order to have communication as soon as possible; by doing this it is necessary to move the men from the eastern wall, and put them to drive west on the south part of the lode; the lode in going west is looking well, producing good ore. The wheel-pit will be ready in a couple of days.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—W. Woolcock, Feb. 11: The lode in the 80 east is about 1 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, and capel, producing a little tin, with small deposits of black copper ore, but not sufficient to value; the ground has very much eased within the last few days, and is highly mineralised, so that I anticipate an improvement here shortly. In the cross-cut south, at the same level, the ground is more favourable than hitherto, and better progress is being made. The lode in the 65 end east is 1½ foot wide, yielding 3 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks—a very promising lode, and opening out a good piece of tin ground at this level. The lode in the 55 east is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 2½ cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks. The lode in the stopes in back of the 55 is 1½ ft. wide, composed of peach and spar, producing from 3 to 4 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks, and still looking kindly to improve; on the whole, our prospects are looking much better.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Feb. 8: There is no alteration in the 162 west, or in the No. 3 cross-cut, in the same level, since last week. We have cut through the lode by boring in the No. 5 cross-cut, in the 162 east, and find it to be over 30 ft. wide. The men are now engaged with the pitman repairing the whim-shaft. The branch in the 162 east is about the same size, and continues to produce good stones of rich copper ore; the ground is still very stiff. We have cut through the lode in the adit level, and find it to be 15 feet wide, with good walls; the ground on the south of it is killas, and that on the north is favourable granite. We shall now drive west on the course of the lode on the south wall, at 50s. per fm.

WEST WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Feb. 11: The sumpmen are engaged in the 50, west from the old sump-shaft, preparatory to laying down the tramroad. The water is gradually sinking in the western shaft, and hope soon to see it down to the 50. This will be an important point. At Kelly hole, the eastern part of the mine, the lode is looking well for copper ore. In sinking the winze now down over 7 fathoms below the 30, the south part of the lode in the 40 is not yet cut in the cross-cut, but are on the eve of doing so; when done it will drain the water from the winze above. Our tribute pitches are much as usual, yielding fair quantities of copper ore. We are getting on well with our dressing, and since the alteration made in the pitwork we are keeping the water under perfect control at about three strokes per minute; this will effect a good saving to the company.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. Harris, Feb. 6: We are getting on very well with our forking, and I hope in a day or two more, if all is well, that we shall be able to redeem our plunger-lift. We have resumed driving the 58 west, and the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, with prian—a very kindly lode.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Feb. 10: In the 100, west of cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good saving work for tin. In the 90 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore, and tolerably good tinstuff. In the 80, driving east of the old whim-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide; in the same level, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and each end producing saving work for tin. In the winze sinking under the 70, west of shaft, the lode continues 4 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. In the 60, west of cross-cut, from Windstow shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Feb. 11: The old lode in the 60 west, below adit, is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. I hope we shall make a communication from the bottom of the 50 to the 60, below adit, by the end of this week, which will thoroughly ventilate the bottom of the mine, and enable us to take away the ore from the back of the 60 to a good advantage.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Feb. 9: Nothing done on the lode in the bottom of Cock's shaft since last report. In the 84 east we have now taken down all the lode designed, the same is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 6 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 40*l*., with every prospect of further improvement. In the 72 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, white iron, mundic, and copper ore, yielding of the latter 1½ ton per fathom, worth 6*l*.; I firmly believe we are near a good lode of copper ore in this end, as the country about it, and also the character of the lode, are precisely the same as in the 84 east. All the other points of operation are progressing favourably. We hope to commence driving both east and west in the 96 about the beginning of March.

WHEAL CROFTY.—Feb. 10: The lode in the 55, west of the little cross-course, has very decidedly improved since my last report; it is now from 3 to 3½ ft. wide, with a leader of fluor-spar, jack, mundic, and copper ore. This, as stated in my report of Jan. 29, is a very important point, being between the cross-course, and is in whole ground from surface. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.

— H. Skewis, Feb. 11: There is an improvement in the 50 west. No alteration in any other part of the mine since my last report.

WHEAL CURTIS.—H. Skewis, Feb. 10: The engine-shaft is cleared up, and we have commenced cutting the cistern-plat to fix the plunger-lift. The lode and pitches are quite as good as last reported. In a fortnight we shall sample from 50 to 55 tons of copper ore, of which 30 tons will be of best quality, worth 5*l*. per ton, the residue from elvans.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Feb. 6: The lode in the 105, west from engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The part of the lode being carried in the 92 west is 2½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.; we have not yet succeeded in draining the water from the winze, which is some 3 fms. in advance of this level. The lode in the 81 west has a little improved, and producing some good stones of ore. There is no improvement to report in any point of operation. We shall lose no time in effecting a thorough communication with Wheal Arthur at the 50, on the new south lode, which will be for the time being the chief point of operation in this part of the mine.

WHEAL EMILY HENRIETTA.—J. Daw, Feb. 10: The lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 56, is 1 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore, and is promising for further improvement. The lode in the 56 east is 1 ft. wide, composed of jack, mundic, and copper ore—a very promising lode. In the 56 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 44 west is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 44 is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Feb. 6: There is no change in the 120 since our advice of Saturday last. The lode in the 110 west is 15 in. wide, yielding some very good ore, worth from 1½ to 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 100 west is 4 ft. wide, worth 12*l*. per fm. The lode in the 100 east is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, tinny work, worth 8*l*. per fm. The lode in the stope above the 100 is yielding good work for tin, worth full 25*l*. per fm. We have not taken down any lode this week in the 90 fm. level west. The lode in the 90 east is 5 ft. wide, producing good tinny work, worth 12*l*. per fathom. The lode in the stope above the 90 is worth from 20*l*. to 25*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 80 west is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fathom. The lode in the eastern end is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, worth from 15*l*. to 20*l*. per fm. The lode in the rise above this level is large, yielding good work for tin, worth from 15*l*. to 20*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 66 west is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. to 12*l*. per fm.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Feb. 11: Fisher's Lode: The 40 is driven east of Annie's engine-shaft, at 2*l*. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide, producing some saving work. The 20 is driving west of this shaft, at 2*l*. per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. The 10 is driving west at 1*l*. 15s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2*l*. per fathom. In the rise in the back of the deep adit the lode is small and unproductive; price for rising 1*l*. per fathom. The 30 is driving east of flat-rod shaft at 9*l*. per fathom; the lode is worth 12*l*. per fathom. The 20 is driving east of Grylls's shaft at 3*l*. 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 3*l*. per fathom. The 15, from surface, is driving west of King's shaft, at 10s. per fathom, and 10s. in 1*l*. for tin; the lode is worth 3*l*. per fathom.—Standard Lode: In the rise in the back of the 15 the lode is worth 2*l*. per fathom; the price for rising is also 2*l*. per fathom.—Georgia Lode: The engine-shaft is down 9 fms. 2 ft. below the 20, and sinking at 17*l*. per fathom. In the 20 we are cross-cutting west at 2*l*. per fathom. In the back of this level No. 1 stope is worth 15*l*. per fathom; stoping at 7*l*. per fathom. No. 2 stope is also worth 15*l*. per fathom, and stoping at 7*l*. per fathom. No. 3 stope is worth 12*l*. per fathom; stoping at 6*l*. 10s. per fathom. In the back of the 10 we have one stope working at 6*l*. per fathom, and worth 14*l*. per fathom. In our tribute department we have 50 men employed, at tributes varying from 5s. to 13s. 4d. in 1*l*. We sold on Feb. 4, to the Trereiffe Smelting Company, 21 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs. of black tin, realising 1366*l*. 19s.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Feb. 6: The lode in the 130 east end is small and unproductive. The lode in the 130 end, west from winze, is 6 in. wide, but nothing to value. The lode in the 115 east end is 1½ ft. wide, worth for copper ore 6*l*. per fm. The lode in the stope, west from winze, is worth for tin 20*l*. per fm. Alexander's lode, in the 24 east end, is poor. The lode in the winze sinking below the 12 is worth for copper ore 6*l*. per fm. The lode in the adit east end is unproductive. The stope above the 12 is worth for copper 6*l*. per fm. Nothing new in the adit cross-cuts.

WHEAL HEARLE.—Feb. 6: The following are the tutwork and tribute contracts as set on Saturday last, for February:—A 6-ft. fork trough to be sunk in the bottom of the engine-shaft, to receive the water from the skip-shaft, at 7*l*. the bargain. To rid the western, or skip-shaft, of water and stuff, and drive the levels therefrom 1 fathom east and west in the 130, at 12*l*. To extend the 122 south cross-cut, at 90s. per fathom. The 122 west at 70s. (worth 100s. per fathom), and the 100 west at 50s. (which is worth 140s. per fathom). Four tutwork stopes, at an average of 52s. 6d., produce 105s. per fathom; and two at 60s. per 100 sacks, worth 100s. for tin. Three tribute pitches are being wrought at 14s., and four, of a speculative character, at 18s. in 1*l*., with allowed price of 60*l*. per ton for black tin, real price being 70*l*. Our last monthly sale of tin realised 228*l*., and our next will very probably be 250*l*., as the prospects improve.

WHEAL HOPE.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 9: The lode at the engine-shaft is worth 9*l*. per fm. The lode in the 75 west is large, and spotted with lead. The lode in the 65 west is worth 12*l*. per fm. for lead. In the 65 cross-cut south nothing is yet cut, but from the quantity of water flowing from it we think there is a lode near. In the 48 cross-cut we have cut the south lode, yielding good leady work. We have not cut the Smelting-house lode in the 28 west. In the adit end west, in the lode found west of south lode, we have a strong lode, and the last 5 or 6 feet of driving has yielded from 6 to 7 cwts. of lead. In the end the lode is disordered by a cross-course, but contains good leady work. We suppose this to be the engine lode, heaved by the south lode, beyond which this lode has never before been seen, and is a very important point.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, Feb. 6: In the 100, east of engine-shaft, we have cut the lode to the south of the cross-course, but have not yet seen enough of it to give its size and value. The lode in the 72, east of ditto, and west of cross-cut, is still worth 9*l*. per fm.—Holgate's Shaft, Pryor's Lode: A marked improvement has taken place to-day on the taking up of the lode in the 65, east of cross-cut, worth now full 30*l*. per fm.; in this level, west of ditto, the lode is worth 11*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 54, east of cross-cut, is also worth 11*l*. per fathom; and in the new shaft, sinking below ditto, 12*l*. per fm.; this level, west of cross-cut, is worth 14*l*. per fathom. We are glad to say the lode is cut sooner than anticipated. In the 44, east of cross-cut, the lode which was heaved south by the caunter, as stated in our last, is worth 16*l*. per fm.; in this level, west of ditto, the lode is worth 20*l*. per fm. In the 34, east of cross-cut, the lode is worth 7*l*. per fm.; in the new shaft, in back of ditto, 10*l*. per fm.; and in this level, west of cross-cut, 16*l*. per fm. The driving of the 82 and 24 fm. level cross-cuts is being pushed on; in the latter the ground has during the past week been rather spare, but we believe it will shortly change. The men are making good progress in the sinking of the new shaft below the adit level.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, W. Rogers, Feb. 11: At Wellesley's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, the lode is large, but not very clearly defined, being mixed up with killas, and not producing enough ore to value. At the American shaft, sinking below the 122, the lode is improved in appearance and size, producing good stones of copper ore and lead. In the 122 east the lode is worth 4*l*. per fm. In the rise in back of the 122 east the men met with a hard bar of ground, and have not yet holed to the bottom of the 110, as we expected we should have done by this time; lode worth 8*l*. per fathom. In the 122 west the lode is not yielding sufficient ore to value. The end is now under the eastern end of the winze sunk below the 110, and we have to drive 10 ft. more to get through it. In the 110 east the lode is poor; in the 110 west the lode is worth 4*l*. per fm.; in the 100 east the lode is producing stones of copper ore; in the 100 west the lode is producing stones of copper ore. The tribute is without change.

WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS.—Wm. Edwards, Feb. 9: The deep adit cross-cut going north is now extended 48 fms. from No. 3 shaft; the ground still continues most favourable for driving. I have let the end to drive east on No. 3 lode, at 27s. per fm., the taker to pay all cost. No lode has been taken down since last report.

WHEAL NORRIS.—W. Bugelhole, J. Andrews, Feb. 6: There is no change to notice in the ground in Carter's shaft since last report. The lode in the 35, east of this shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth 20*l*. per fm. The south part of the lode in the 25, east of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, moderate stamping work; we intend to strip down the north part in the coming week. We have suspended No. 1 stope, in the back of the 35, west of Carter's shaft, for the present; No. 2, in back of this level worth 4*l*. per fm.; and No. 3, east of this shaft, at this level, worth 6*l*. per fm.—Cremorne Shaft: The 52 fm. level cross-cut men have been engaged during the past week in stoping the back of the 35, 4 fms. behind the present end, and securing the same with timber; the lode in this stope is 5 ft. wide, worth 25*l*. per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of the 25, east of Carter's shaft, is worth 13*l*. per fm.; and No. 2 stope is worth 4*l*. 10s. per fm.

WHEAL SIDNEY (Plympton), W. Edwards, Feb. 9: The lode in the 60 end east is about 12 in. wide, still giving occasionally some very rich stones of tin; we have six men employed in this driving, and are pushing on with all possible dispatch. The lode in the 46 end east is 4 feet wide, giving rich tin in places, the whole being stamping-work. The various stopes and other parts of the mine are without change to notice. Our parcel of tin has been purchased by the Calenick Smelting Co., at 73*l*. 10s. per ton.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED.—W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, Feb. 10: The lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking under the 85, is of a very promising character; it is 6 ft. wide, containing good stones of tin. The lode in the 85 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 20*l*. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level is 6 ft. wide, worth 12*l*. per fm., and has a kindly appearance for further improvement. The lode in the 85 east is of the same character as last reported. The lode in the 75 east is 3 ft. wide, impregnated with tin throughout, but not as yet sufficient to value. The lode in the 75 west is small, and disordered by numerous crossings. No lode taken down in the 70, east of Bounder, since our last report.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, E. Chegwin, Feb. 6: We are making good progress in cutting down the engine-shaft, also in timbering up the same, which timbering has been brought now within 2 fms. to the surface. At the footway shaft, the choke which we reported last week, 14 fms. below the adit level, appearing an extensive one, we think the proper course to be to let it remain until we get down in one of the other shafts to a deeper level, when probably we may, by getting under the choke in this shaft, run the stuff all down much cheaper than it can be cleared from the top. We have commenced building up the foundation of the engine-house; let at 2s. 2d. per perch.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—F. Pryor, R. Pryor, Thos. Grenfell, Feb. 6: North Mine: Smith's engine-shaft is down 3½ fms. below the 182, and the ground more favourable for sinking; price now for sinking 28*l*. per fathom—sinking by nine men. In the 182, north of this shaft, the lode is worth 5*l*. per fathom. In the same level south the lode is not looking so well as last reported. The 172, south of this shaft, is worth 15*l*. per fathom. We have holed a winze from the 162 to the 172, which has laid open some tribute ground. The 172, north of Chippendale's shaft, is also worth 15*l*. per fathom; we have set a rise in the back of this level, which is worth 12*l*. per fathom. The 182, north of this shaft, is worth 4*l*. per fathom. We have suspended the 55, north of this shaft, on account of a very considerable increase of water.—South Mine: Trelawny's engine-shaft is down 13 fathoms below the 152; you will observe this shaft has been sunk very fast, and we hope the men will earn the extra price which was promised, and they will well deserve it. The 152, north of Trelawny's shaft, is worth 9*l*. per fm. The winze sinking below the 142 is down 6 fms., worth 10*l*. per fathom. Our tribute pitches are not looking so well as they were last setting-day. We have set our usual number of tutwork bargains, and sold on the 23d of last month, to Messrs. J. and J. Williams, 60 tons of lead, at 22*l*. 1s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL UNITY.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 9: We have a fine looking lode in the 50 west, with good stones of ore in it. In the 40, west of the western shaft, we are driving by the side of the lode, and intend cutting into it towards the end of this week; the lode as far as seen is of great promise, and the end is now approaching the great cross-course, against which East Treasury lodes were so good.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, February 6: The 100 and 110 will be dry by Monday, when we shall resume working again. The 60 rise, under Goodinge's shaft, is holed, and the men are engaged in cutting ground to bring down the skip-road with all possible dispatch.—Copper Lode: The lode in the 68, west of No. 3 shaft, is improved, and worth 16*l*. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 68 is kindly to improve soon, but not of value at present. The new engine-shaft is sinking below the 58 by six men, at 12*l*. per fm.

WHEAL VYVYAN.—W. Teague, Feb. 9: In the 55, west of engine-shaft, there is a little more water issuing out of the ground, which indicates we are approaching Rose's shaft, which is still some fathoms before us. The 40, west of engine-shaft, is at present unproductive. The stope in back of this level is still producing good tin-stamping work, also yielding beautiful stones of grey and yellow copper ores, and looks promising to yield it more abundant. The ground in the 40 cross-cut is much the same as last reported. All our machinery is working well.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Feb. 10: The 50 west has passed through two more branches, one about 3 in. wide, containing good quality ore; there is a little water coming from the end. The 50 east is still worth 1½ ton per fm. The pitch west of shaft, in the bottom of the 30, is looking a little better, worth fully 2 tons per fm. The one in the back, west of ditto, is worth 2 tons, and the one in the same level, east of shaft, is worth 2½ tons per fm.; this is a promising piece of ground, and likely to yield well.—North Lode: The stope in the bottom of the 30, east of shaft, is yielding 3 tons per fm.; this is a new stope. The lode in the stope in the back of the 20, east of shaft, is 4 feet wide, with a leader of ore and mundic on the footwall 16 in. wide; worth of the former 2 tons per fm. The severe frost has stopped our dressing for the last day or two, but there is a little change in the weather, and we hope to go on with the dressing again to-morrow. The machinery is working well.

WORVAS DOWNS.—R. Harry, Feb. 10: Settings for February: The 60 to drive south-east on the caunter by six men, at 6*l*. per fathom; the part of the lode that we are carrying is about 4 feet wide, yielding saving work for tin, worth 7*l*. per fathom. The sump-winze to sink below the 60, east of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 10*l*. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, saving work for the stamps, and likely to improve as we go down. The stopes below the 60 east by six men and three boys, at 7*l*. per 100 barrows of 22 gallons; lode 6 feet wide, very promising, and is now worth 14*l*. per fathom. In the back of the 20 west, on the south part of the lode, we are putting up a rise at a point where the prospects are good for opening up

some profitable tin ground; the lode is 10 inches wide, yielding some good stones of tin, and showing indications of improvement; set to four men, at 7*l.* per fm. In the 10 east the lode is at present small and poor; driving by two men, at 3*l.* per fathom. A winze to sink below this level by six men, at 4*l.* per fathom; lode 10 inches wide, of a most favourable character, worth at present 6*l.* per fm. About midway between the deep adit and 10 fm. levels we are driving out a cross-cut to intersect the carbona standing to the south of the main lode. The distance to drive is about 2 fathoms; set to two men, at 8*l.* per fathom. In the deep adit east the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of spar, prian, jasper, and gossan, yielding a little tin—a very kindly lode, and the ground by the side is quite congenial; working by two men, at 3*l.* per fathom. In the back of the 10, east of No. 2 winze, we have two men working on tribute, at 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* The machinery and pitwork are in good going order, and working well.

REPRESENTATION OF BODMIN.—We are glad to find that Mr. C. Locock Webb, whose intention to become a candidate for the representation of the borough of Bodmin at the next general election was announced some months since, has now issued his address. It is dated from Lincoln's Inn, and informs the electors that as soon as there is a dissolution he will solicit their votes upon liberal conservative principles. The business knowledge and legal experience of Mr. Webb will render him a very valuable member of the House, and the electors of Bodmin should at once interest themselves in organising the necessary preparations to secure the services of so desirable a representative.

GOLD IN WALES.—The Vigra and Clogau Mining Company have received for the week ending Feb. 7, 185 ozs. 16 dwts.. of gold, from 8 cwts. 1 qr. 14 lbs. of quartz. From 1610 tons 6 cwts. 6 lbs. of quartz, 9518 ozs. of fine gold has been obtained, and 18 ozs. 10 dwts. has been produced from 20 tons 4 cwts. of poor quartz, which did not contain visible gold. As regards the mine, it is stated that the "rise" being put up from the deep adit level is worth 1200*l.* per fathom. Fine stones of visible gold have been found during the past week in two different parts of Merionethshire—Phenrhos and Tynyrheenrhos. As regards the Cambrian Mine, it may be mentioned that the prospects are of a most encouraging character, and the operations upon No. 6 lode will shortly be up to the point where the rich shoot of gold was met with. Relative to St. David's, the agent, Capt. Faull, has addressed a letter to the directors, of which the following is a copy:—

"In reply to your favour of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you that what I stated respecting traces of gold being found in the two samples washed (one by Capt. Martin, and the other by myself) was perfectly true, the gold being of a very fine nature, and supposed to exist with the blende. I have no hesitation in saying that we shall (after the lode is intersected in the deep adit) find gold in paying quantities, if not vie with its sister mine, the Clogau, for a finer-looking lode cannot be seen in the locality, and I am proud to say that Capt. Martin speaks very encouragingly of our prospects."

YUDANAMUTANA MINES.—We have received several letters from shareholders in the Yudanamutana Mining Company, complaining of anonymous communications having been sent to them, with the evident object of depreciating the merits of the enterprise in the opinion of those who have invested capital therein. The subject, however, has been so thoroughly examined, in all its bearings, that we really cannot give space for further controversial remarks, but desire that results should speak for themselves. On this point we cannot, probably, do better than refer our readers to the mining reports received yesterday, and to the fact that the *Orient*, recently arrived from South Australia, is now discharging her cargo in the London Docks, consisting of wool, and ore, especially from the Yudanamutana Mines, and that amongst the latter are two most noble blocks of copper ore, one weighing no less than 4 tons, and another 3 tons, besides numerous blocks of smaller size. All were taken from the lodes, and are considered to yield from 30 to 50 per cent. of metal. We presume these larger samples will not be sent to the smelters, but trust that the directors will present them, either to the British Museum, or School of Geology, in Jermyn-street, where the public at large would have an opportunity of examining these remarkable specimens of the mineral resources of South Australia.

THE OTEA COPPER MINE.—An interesting circular has been issued respecting this valuable property. It appears that though the mine has never yet been worked, except on a very limited scale, and with most inadequate machinery, there has been sold from it 2052 tons of copper ore, for 29,098*l.* Several practical authorities have reported on the mine. Captain Josiah Holman states that the lode in the bottom of the shaft is worth 1 ton per cubic fathom, and that "proof is shown by the deeper explorations that the ores are not merely superficial, but it is a vein that will *evidently continue in depth*; and if only a permanent increase in the yield of ores takes place throughout the vein, such as seen in the 12, where the quality of the ores is quite equal to the general shipments, the *future value of the mine would be very great.*" He states that above the adit *alone* a great space of orey ground is available for stoping, and he estimates that this section of the mine by itself will yield 4000 tons of ore of full 15 per cent. produce, worth at present prices 60,000*l.* From the ores above adit he considers a profit of 1200*l.* to 2000*l.* a year could be made to begin with, which would be increased, and that it would take six years to extract the ores at that rate from that place. He says that below adit a great deal of ore is also available, though the 12 fm. level is the only one yet driven. Captain Rowe states that the explorations though not very extensive, yet prove that the ore continues in depth, and that it does not deteriorate in quality, that the ground is of a more favourable character, and that the lode appears to be more concentrated, there being a decided increase in the quantity of ore in the northern section. He says that if the lode continues to improve in depth, the value of the mine would be greatly increased, and the character of *permanency* would be stamped on it. He adds that there cannot be two opinions but that appearances indicate improvement in depth, and that it only requires to do so slightly to make the Otea "an exceedingly valuable mining property." He agrees with Capt. Holman in recommending a different system of working from that hitherto adopted, and the erection of more powerful crushing and dressing machinery, and he believes "that there are thousands of tons of ore that may be returned profitably." Similar opinions by Capts. Trewren and Bray are also given. The reports and plans having been laid before Captain James Richards, the managing agent of the Devon Great Consols, he remarks—"As far as I can judge from the different reports, and especially from Captain Rowe's, I think this mine *holds out more than the usual chances of success.*"

GREAT WHEAL BUSY must claim the attention of the investing public. The reports given by the agents and those who have inspected the property speak highly for the future. At the 130 the course of ore and tin is now 50 fathoms long; average value from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fathom. The sump-shaft is now down within 3 feet of the 140, and for the first time in this working the agents will be able to drive west as well as east on a good course of ore. The shoot of ore now at the shaft comes down from the west, and is supposed to be a continuation of the great deposit of ore found in the 90 west, known as Meyle's bottoms. This deposit of ore has never been discovered under the 90, and should it prove to be the same, Busy Mine will have a great future. The points in operation are valued thus:—Engine-shaft, 25*l.* per fm.; Offord's shaft, 30*l.*; 130 east, 30*l.*; winze below the 120, 40*l.*; three stopes in back of the 130, 80*l.*; two pitches in bottom of the 110, 21*l.*; five in back of the 110, 80*l.*; five in back of the 100 east, 85*l.*; one, east of Mathew's, 12*l.*; two in the 90, 22*l.*; two in the 90 west, 32*l.*; one in the 70, 20*l.*; and one in the 62, at 25*l.* per fathom. The mine gave a profit last of nearly 700*l.*, and the sampling on the present is 460 tons of copper and tin, estimated 20 tons. The underground operations are being pushed on with vigour, and after years of patience and perseverance, with a large expenditure of capital, the adventurers have now a mine which in a short period will be second to none in the West of Cornwall.

The Northumberland and Durham Coal Trade Committee published their annual report on Monday. The committee state that the past year has been one of much depression, so far as the coal trade is concerned, and that depression has been aggravated by the unfavourable position of other branches of industry, the combined consequences of which, except towards the end of the year, upon the coal trade are manifest, and in their nature unavoidable. They are indicated accordingly in the results of the year 1863, which are as follows:—

		London.		Coastwise.
1863	Tons	3,153,180		2,921,312
1862		3,224,280		2,866,329
Decrease		71,100	Increase	54,983
		Foreign.		Total.
1863	Tons	3,797,397		9,871,889
1862		4,044,181		10,134,790
Decrease		246,784	Total dec..	262,901

Thus to the coast alone there has been during the year just closed a small increase of vend, while to London and to foreign countries the shipments show a decrease. The general results of the average rate of freights and the average prices of best and second coals in each month in the London market are that, with an average income of 4*d.* per ton in freights, there is an average advance of 7¼*d.* per ton on best and 6¼*d.* per ton on second coals, which makes the total result nearly that of 1862. The classified statement of the coals imported into the port of London in 1863, distinguishing each description of coal, and comparing each with the import of 1862, shows that in 1863 the total quantity imported into London was 3,192,546 tons, against 3,265,471 tons in 1862, being a decrease of 72,925 tons; coals by rail and canal, 1863, 1,144,561 tons; 1862, 975,770 tons, an increase of 168,791 tons. These statements apply more particularly to household coal than to other descriptions of gas, coking, steam, and manufacturing coals. The decrease of the London shipment is apparent in house and steam coals only. In gas, coking, and manufacturing coals there is an increase. In concluding their report, the committee pointedly draw the attention of the trade generally to the impolicy of keeping up colliery establishments to the extent common in the North of England. It has been too much, they say, the habit of coalowners to measure their establishments by the full powers of their collieries, and upon the untenable assumption that these powers are to be always, or mostly, in full exercise. Now, it is well known that all experience proves this to be the exception, and not the rule. Seldom, indeed, can the full power of a colliery be brought into action with advantage to those who work it, and were the establishments made to correspond more nearly with the average demand, the benefit to the owners would be immediate and certain, while it would be difficult to show that in any conceivable case the result could be injurious.—*Times.*

MONKWEARMOUTH COLLIERY.—The deep pit of this colliery, which was flooded in February, 1862, has been gradually got into working order, and additional hands are being engaged as coal hewers. What with the extension of iron shipbuilding, the establishment of new ironworks, and the re-opening of the second pit of the colliery, Monkwearmouth has every prospect of an unusually prosperous year, and a large extension of house-building operations may be expected to follow.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

Toal oil is now becoming marketable, and is said to be an excellent lubricator.—*New York Sun.*

*** With this week's Journal is given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains a report of the Miners' Association of Devon and Cornwall general meeting; the Geological Society of London; the Combmartin (North Devon) Mining District; Mining in Ireland—No. XIII.; the Island of Easdale—No. III.; A German Mine; Foreign Mines, &c.

*** With last week's Journal we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Slate Quarrying in Easdale; Mining in Ireland—the Sheep's Head District; Institute of Mechanical Engineers; the Combmartin, North Devon, Mining District, with Plan; Manchester Association for the Prevention of Steam-boiler Explosions; the Coal Trade of New South Wales; Free Trade in Inventions; Mining Statistics of Cornwall and Devon; Naval Construction, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, FEB. 12, 1864.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	
Best selected....p. ton	116	0	0	—
Tough cake..... „	113	0	0	—
Tile ..... „	113	0	0	—
Burra Burra .... „	116	0	0	—
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	2¼	—
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	2⅝	—
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	120	0	0	—
Bottoms ..... „	125	0	0	—
Old (Exchange)..... „	106	0	0	—

IRON.	Per Ton.		
Bars Welsh, in London..	8 15	0	9 0 0
Ditto, to arrive	9 0	0	—
Nail rods	9 10	0	10 0 0
„ Stafford. in London	11 0	0	11 10 0
Bars ditto	11 0	0	11 10 0
Hoops ditto	12 0	0	12 10 0
Sheets, single	12 10	0	13 10 0
Pig No. 1, in Wales ..	4 10	0	—
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0	0	5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	7 15	0	8 5 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 12	6	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales	7 15	0	8 0 0
Ditto, Swed. in London.	12 10	0	13 0 0
To arrive	13 0	0	—
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	3 0	0	3 4 6
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	3 3	0	3 5 0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	3 2	0	3 4 0
Railway chairs.....	5 10	0	5 15 0
„ spikes.....	11 0	0	12 0 0

LEAD.			
English Pig, ordny. soft	21 10	0	21 15 0
Ditto (WB)	22 5	0	—
Ditto sheet	22 0	0	—
Ditto red lead	21 10	0	22 0 0
Ditto white	26 0	0	27 0 0
Ditto patent shot.....	24 0	0	—
Spanish	21 0	0	—

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	11¼d.–11¾d.
Wire	10¼d.–10½d.
Tubes	11⅝d.– —

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.		
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 10	0	—
„ (hammered).	16	0 0	18 0 0
Ditto in faggots.....	17	0 0	18 0 0
English, Spring	18	0 0	23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Teel	44	0 0	—
„ Spindle	30	0 0	—
QUICKSILVER	7	0 0	p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.		
Foreign	21 10	0	—
To arrive	21	5 0	21 10 0

ZINC.			
In sheets	26 10	0	27 0 0

TIN.			
English, blocks 116	0	0	—
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..117	0	0	—
Ditto, Refined 121	0	0	—
Banca 118	0	0	—
Straits 117	0	0	—

TIN-PLATES.*			
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 11	0	1 13 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 17	0	1 19 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 9	0	1 10 6
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 15	0	1 16 6
IC Coke ..... „	1 6	0	1 7 6
IX Ditto..... „	1 12	0	1 13 6
Canada plates ....p. ton	14 0	0	—

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing .p. lb.	10d.–10¼d.		
Sheets .....p. lb.	10d.–10½d.		
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	7	0 0	7 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The reduction, on Thursday last, of the Bank rate of discount to 7 per cent. will, no doubt, give a slight impetus to trade, which was beginning to be very injuriously affected by the high rate ruling for so long. It is to be hoped that the present reduction will be succeeded by lower rates, and that it will not be found necessary again to return to 8 per cent. Although the state of affairs on the Continent continues very unsatisfactory, and, at present, no prospect appears that the unfortunate war commenced will come to a speedy termination, yet, as the conviction is strong that England will not, except under very peculiar and extraordinary circumstances, depart from her policy of neutrality and peace, less effect is exercised by them upon commercial affairs than would have been the case under different circumstances. During the past week business in the Metal Trade has been somewhat better, and speculative operations have been more frequent, and, should the money market grow still easier, there is no doubt but still greater improvement will take place; nevertheless, the metal market generally is not in so flourishing a condition as it was some weeks since.

COPPER.—A better feeling has sprung up during the week in this metal, and the demand has somewhat improved.

IRON.—The larger ironmasters have still plenty of orders on hand, and the spring orders are now being given out; but the smaller makers, who depend upon local buyers, are only moderately supplied. At the present moment probably more than half the iron being actually made is in fulfilment of contracts entered into prior to the last advance; and the high rate of discount, and the anxiety which it has occasioned, has induced merchants to hold back orders. It is, however, fully believed that requirements are very large, and before present contracts are worked off an active demand will be experienced, especially as in Wales and the North, the ironmasters' books are well filled. The shipbuilding and railway demand also continues very good. Swedish iron is still looking better, and prices well maintained. The Scotch pig-iron market has, upon the whole, been flat and heavy during the week, prices gradually declining from 62*s.* 6*d.*, cash, to 60*s.* 6*d.*, cash. A reaction took place upon the report of an armistice being agreed upon in Schleswig, and transactions took place at 61*s.* 6*d.* cash; when, however, it was found that the report was incorrect, prices fell to 60*s.* 10½*d.* cash, and 61*s.* 4½*d.* one month, and 62*s.* 3*d.* three months. The last report from Glasgow states that the market opened quietly at 60*s.* 7½*d.* cash, and 62*s.* 3*d.* three months; during the day, however, a firmer feeling sprung up, on the announcement of the reduction in the Bank rate of discount, and business was done at 61*s.* 6*d.* cash, and 62*s.* one month.

LEAD.—The market still remains firm, and a good business is doing at 21*l.* 10*s.* for common English pig; 21*l.* 15*s.* for LB; and 22*l.* 5*s.* for WB.

TIN.—This metal is dull of sale, and the market inactive, and prices have still further declined; transactions have taken place in Straits at 117*l.* cash on the spot, and 116*l.* for arrival: 800 slabs Banca, on the spot, have been sold at 118*l.* cash.

SPELTER.—Notwithstanding the state of affairs on the Continent, prices have not advanced, transactions still take place at 21*l.* 5*s.* for March delivery; the demand, however, is not very active, and operations are not by any means frequent.

STEEL.—Very limited of sale, and prices remain as formerly.

TIN-PLATES remain in good demand, and prices continue firm.

QUICKSILVER.—No change has taken place regarding this metal.

The standard for copper ore has declined during the past fortnight nearly 4*l.*, and as there is no great diminution that we hear of in the demand for copper, the reason given for the fall in the standard for ore is the high price of money; therefore, we hope it is fortunate for the miner that the Bank directors reduced the rate on Thursday to 7 per cent., and that we may take it as the precurser of further reductions before long. In the MINING SHARE MARKET a large business has been transacted this week, and there is still a good demand for shares in West Chiverton, Wheal Grenville, Wheal Crebor, Wheal Seton, Basset, East Basset, Gonamena, Calvadnack, East Caradon, Great Wheal Vor, Great Wheal Fortune, Hingston Down, Nangiles, East Russell, Prosper United, Providence Mines, West Caradon, Wheal Chiverton, Wheal Buller, Grylls Wheal Florence, &c. West Chiverton shares have advanced to 57, 59; the No. 2 winze and the 80 east, on Valpy's lode, are improving; the bottom of the mine is looking well. Wheal Chiverton, 11¼ to 12; the mine is being rapidly drained, as the water is not near so quick as anticipated, and in less than two months the mine may probably be drained to the 80. Hingston Down shares have not been quite so firm, and leave off 5 to 5¼; the 110 fm. level worth 130*l.* per fm.; the stope in back, 40*l.* per fathom. Great Wheal Fortune shares rose on Wednesday from 16 to 20, and leave off 21 to 22; a good discovery has been made in the 20 south; the new lode cut is worth 50*l.* per fm. Bryn Gwiog, 35 to 36; Bryntail, 2¾ to 3; Calvadnack, 6 to 6¼; Clifford Amalgamated, 38 to 39; Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 21. Drake Walls have been in more demand, at 39*s.* to 41*s.* East Basset, 70 to 75; East Carn Brea, 7 to 7¼; East Chiverton, 4¾ to 5¼. East Caradon shares rose to 29, and leave off 28 to 28¼; the 70 east is not looking so well, but the new lode has been cut in the 60 cross-cut worth 8*l.* per fm. East Grylls, 13 to 14. East Russell, 5 to 5¼; the lode in the 120, east of Viger's cross-cut, is 5 feet wide, of a very promising character, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.

Wheal Crebor shares, owing to a slight accident to the machinery, declined on Monday to 38*s.*, but on Tuesday morning a telegram was received that the 84 east had improved to 5 tons, or 30*l.* per fm., and shares rose to 40*s.*, 42*s.*, and leave of 41*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* The 84 east is now worth 6 tons per fm., or 40*l.*, showing the richer quality of the ore. The 72 east is worth 1¼ ton, and improving; and a course of ore daily expected at the shaft. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 10 to 11; Great South Tolgus, 4¼ to 4¾; Great Wheal Vor, 18 to 18¼. Wheal Grenville shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off 5 to 5¼; no change has taken place in the mine. East Grambler, 2¼ to 2¾; at the meeting a call of 4*s.* per share was made to pay for the engine. The agent considers the mine in a very favourable position, and looks for permanent and profitable results. Grea Wheal Busy, 4 to 4¼; the lode at Harvey's shaft, 9¼ fms. below the 130 is worth 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fm. Offord's shaft, 3 fathoms below the 130, i worth 30*l.* per fm. The 130 east is worth 30*l.* per fm. The other parts of the mine are very productive for ore. Wheal Seton shares are flatter, at 157½ to 160; at the meeting a dividend of 4*l.* per share was declared. Tilly's shaft is valued at 12 tons of copper ore per fm.; the sump-winze, 12 tons. St. Day United, 36*s.* to 38*s.*; the 184, east of Opie's shaft, is worth 50*l.* per fm.; the 184 west, 10*l.* per fm.; the 184 fm. level, east of Billing's, 15*l.* per fm.; the 174 east, 10*l.* per fm. The 70 west, at Boscawen, is worth from 35*l.* to 40*l.* per fm.; the stope in back, 20*l.* per fm.; No. 3 winze, 12*l.* to 14*l.* per fm. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 7¾ to 8; the ends continue to improve on Pryor's lode. The 65 east is worth 30*l.* per fm.; the west end, 11*l.* per fm.; the 54 east, 11*l.* per fm.; west, 14*l.* per fm. East Rosewarne, 2¼ to 2½; the 75 west is worth 20*l.* per fm.; the stope in back, 10*l.* per fm.; the 60 west, 10*l.* per fm.; back of level, 21*l.* per fm. They sampled for the two months 130 tons of rich copper ore. At Gawton Copper Mine the lode in the 36 continues very productive, worth from 6 to 8 tons per fm. Bedol-Aur, 10*s.* to 12*s.*; the mine is reported as promising in the 50 yard level, where appearances lead to the expectation of ore.

Grylls Wheal Florence share have been largely dealt in, at 3¼ to 3¾; the purser writes from the mine, in reference to the junction of the Grylls lodes in Florence, that they will prove to yield immense deposits of tin. East Lovell shares have been better, and leave off 9 to 9½; the lode in the shaft is reported to be worth 100*l.* to 130*l.* per fathom for 12 feet long. The 20 west is worth 70*l.* per fathom, with a prospect of further improvement. Lady Bertha, 16*s.* to 18*s.*; Marke Valley, 6¾ to 7¼; Nangiles, 34 to 36; North Basset, 2¼ to 2½; North Downs, 1¾ to 2; North Roskear, 24½ to 25¼. North Treskerby, 2¾ to 2¾, ex div. of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share declared at the meeting. Great Retallack, 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*, and enquired for, owing to the near approach of a lode. Treloweth, 34*s.* to 36*s.*; the 144 end, west of sump-winze, has improved to 25*l.* per fathom. The 134 east is worth 20*l.* per fathom. Wheal Hope, 5 to 5¼; in the 48 cross-cut the south lode has been intersected, yielding good leady work. North Shepherds, 2 to 2½; in the adit the Harz lode had a very promising appearance, and when the shaft is down 16 fathoms below adit a cross-cut will be driven to intersect it. Pendeen, 6¾ to 7¼; Providence Mines, 44½ to 45½; South Basset, 9¼ to 10½; South Wheal Grenville, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; South Tolgus, 41 to 43; St. Ives Consols, 31 to 32; Stray Park, 29 to 30; Tincroft, 20 to 21; Wendron Consols, 6 to 7; West Caradon, 23 to 24 West Seton, 190 to 195. Wheal Basset shares have further advanced to 82½, 85. Wheal Buller shares advanced to 50, but leave off 39 to 41. Wheal Ludcott, 2¼ to 2½; Wheal Margaret, 17 to 18; East Providence, 4 to 4¼; Wheal Trelawny, 23½ to 24½; Wheal Uny, 7 to 7¾.

North Wheal Crofty, 5¼ to 5½; the 170 east is worth 40*l.* per fathom; stopes above, 25*l.* per fm.; 170 west much improved in appearance; 160 worth 12*l.* per fm.; 160 east worth 40*l.* per fm.; 150, west of Petherick's, on north part, worth 12*l.* per fm.; stopes above worth 22*l.* per fathom. Gonamena shares have been in good demand, and advanced to 4¼, 4½; the lode in the 90 west, on Sarah's lode, has improved to 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and altogether the prospects of the mine are very encouraging. Prosper United shares have fluctuated very much, from 8½ to 7½; on Thursday they rose to 8; on Friday they were knocked down to 7¼, and leave off 7½ to 7¾. It is supposed that a great number of shares have been "beared," and, Monday being account-day, the price was knocked down by the "bears." The copper ore on Thursday realised 1424*l.*; tin for Jan., 102*l.*, making 2444*l.* for the month, which leaves a handsome profit on current cost. West Clifford shares, we understand, have been done at 1¼.

On the Stock Exchange there has not been much activity in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Cambrian, ⅛, ⅛, ⅛, ⅛; East Caradon, 28¼, 27¾, 28¼, 28; Hingston Down, 5¼, 5, 5¼, 5; Marke Valley, 6¾, 7; Devon Great Consols, 572½, 577½; Grambler, 11; Great Wheal Vor, 18; Tincroft, 20¾, 20½; Chiverton, 11¼; Wheal Seton, 165; Wheal Trelawny, 23¼; North Wheal Basset, 2¼. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 7¾, 7¾; Scottish Australian, ⅜; Worthing, ⅜, ⅛, 1; Yudanamutana, 2¾, 2¾; Port Phillip, 1½, 1⅝, 1½; Kapunda, 1½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cobre, 32½, 32¾; East del Rey, ⅜; Montes Aureos, 2¾, 2¾, 2¾; St. John del Rey, 52, 51, 51¼, 51; Alamillos, ⅜; Panuncillo, 2½, 2¼; Fortuna, 4; Santa Barbara, ⅜; Vancouver, 5.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—It will take but few lines to record the doings in our Mining Share Market during the last week, and yet they are of the utmost importance, because substantially proving with how much avidity our *bona fide* investors, as well as speculators, pick up the shares of a mining enterprise which has established its credit for good prospects and proper management. Consistent with our fixed determination never to lend these lines to any puffs, to note nothing but facts, ascertained on reliable authority, and never to advocate the purchase or sale of the shares of any particular mining company, it was, nevertheless, in the power of our readers, by carefully studying the opinions from time to time expressed by us, to secure to themselves a participation in the profits arising from a large and steady increase in the market value of the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland during the last year or two, and lastly during the past week. With some slight fluctuations they closed, when we went to press with our previous number, at 21*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 22*l.*, as we then said, in good request. Since that they have advanced to the figure of 23*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, never yet attained before; and though there was a nominal drop of 1-8th from the highest quotation, they still leave off firm at 23*l.* 10*s.* (7*l.* paid), or at a rise of from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.* on our last quotation. Of course there will be a limit to this upward movement; and though the prospects of the company never were better, it cannot be expected that their shares will go much higher. Other mines were, in consequence of the great desire to secure shares in the Mining Company of Ireland, comparatively neglected, if not absolutely pressed for sale for the purpose of exchange. Thus, Connorree and Carysfort shares were offered at par; and shares in the General Mining Company for Ireland were sold as low as 4*l.* Wicklow Copper shares, however, stand their ground well, and if holders would make a slight concession on the previous quotation of 12*l.* 15*s.* (2*l.* 10*s.* paid), they would become formidable rivals to the Mining Company of Ireland shares, there being constant enquiries for them.

The Maritime Insurance Company, with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, of which one-fourth is to form the first issue, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal. The object of the undertaking is to continue and extend the marine insurance business long conducted in Liverpool (under the firm of Price and Co.) by Mr. Henry Case, who has accepted the office of underwriter and manager of the company. The board of direction is composed of twelve gentlemen connected with Liverpool firms of known position. The existing marine insurance companies are in high favour, and it is anticipated that whilst the extensive connection already possessed by Messrs. Price and Co. will be retained and consolidated by the formation of a company, the business will at the same time be considerably increased, in consequence of marine insurance companies being now very generally preferred to private underwriters. The company is, of course, constituted on the Limited Liability Principle.

The North Stafford Steel, Iron, and Coal Company, with a capital of 200,000*l.*, in shares of 20*l.* each, has issued its prospectus. The object of the undertaking is to work the Rushton Grange and Dog Croft estates; the former of which is about 260 acres in extent, with the Trent and Mersey Canal passing through it and the Dog Croft, and some adjoining land to the north-east will, it is stated, be in paying operation in four months. Machinery and plant for raising 500 tons per day, joiners and smiths' shops, head gear, &c., are complete. The purchase money has been fixed at 20,000*l.*, of which 5000*l.* is payable in cash, and the remainder in shares of the company, liable to 10*l.* call upon each. Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock report that they have every confidence in the undertaking, and regard it as one of those opportunities for investment in the coal and iron trade not often to be met with. Mr. Edward Hull, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, who also occupies the position of director, thus concludes his report—"It only remains for me to express my opinion of the high value of these estates in a mineral point of view. It can scarcely be denied, upon reviewing the general features of the case,

that as regards the two great requisites for the effective development of mineral wealth—first, abundance and richness in the minerals themselves, and, second, a good market—there is here all that can be required. The ores are of unusually fine quality, the coal seams are abundant, and adapted for various purposes, the estates are in the neighbourhood of a dense manufacturing population, and there are facilities by railway and canal for transit to and from all parts of the country." Messrs. John Holcroft and T. L. Cottingham also report favourably upon the property, and Dr. Percy, of the Royal School of Mines, had made analyses of the ore, which show 39 per cent. iron.

The London Chemical Company, with a capital of 40,000*l.*, in shares of 20*l.* each, has issued its prospectus. The objects of the company are "the manufacture of certain chemicals and manure," and the directors have secured conveniently situated works "expressly erected for the manufacture of the before-named articles, there being on the premises at present chambers, steam-engines, plant, and utensils sufficient for the preparation of a considerable quantity; but this is susceptible of being greatly increased by the addition of fresh machinery," &c. The business promises a return of at least 20 per cent. It is observed that the business to be carried on by the company may be said to be almost free from risk, as the manufacture of such chemicals is simple, the raw materials abundant, and the demand good and increasing.

The Rossa Grande Gold Mining Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, has issued its prospectus. The property the company proposes to work is the freehold estate of Rossa Grande, in the province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil. The city of Sabará, the town of Caeté, and several villages, are within walking distance of the property, and the road from Gongo Soco to Sabará, and the St. John del Rey Mine passes through it. The property is about 13,000 acres in extent, the climate is salubrious, and the characteristics of the lodes similar to those of Morro Velho, but they can be worked at less expense. Capt. Thomas Treloar reports that the estate contains three distinct auriferous rock formations, which can be traced for miles, besides a jacotinga formation in the direction of Gongo Soco unexplored. He estimates a profit of 56 per cent. per annum upon a called-up capital of 40,000*l.* The purchase-money for the fee-simple of the estate and the mills, buildings, and machinery thereon, has been fixed at 30,000*l.*, one-half in cash and the remainder in cash or shares, at the option of the directors. It is estimated that the outlay necessary for the purchase of the property, and to bring the mines into profitable work, will be covered by one-half of the capital. Captain John Dalley (who, like Captain Treloar, has occupied the position of chief mining engineer of the St. John del Rey Company) fully confirms Capt. Treloar's opinions; and the Rossa Grande Mines are favourably mentioned in "Some Account of the Mines of Brazil," by the late Mr. G. V. Duval, who for many years resided in Minas Geraes as chief commissioner for the Imperial Brazilian Gold Mining Association, Gongo Soco. The directors are well known in connection with mining and with Brazilian affairs.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2654 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,448*l.* 9s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 134*l.* 6s.; average produce, 6¾; average price per ton, 5*l.* 16s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 169 tons 7 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Jan. 10	1815	£136 18 0	6	£5 9 0	£91 1 0
„ 21	5529	144 6 0	5⅝	5 6 0	94 19 0
„ 28	3873	137 1 0	6⅛	6 5 0	95 4 0
Feb. 4	3384	136 3 0	6⅛	6 1 0	93 11 6
„ 11	2564	134 6 0	6⅜	5 16 6	91 2 0

Compared with last week's sale the decline has been in the standard 2*l.* 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, there has been a trifling decline.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the two months ending December showed a credit balance of 2198*l.* 16s. 8d. The profit on the two months' working was 1495*l.* 16s. 2d. A dividend and bonus, together 1584*l.* (4*l.* per share) were declared, and 614*l.* 16s. 8d. carried to credit of next account.

At the Herodsfoot Mine meeting, on Feb. 2 (Mr. Matthew Loam in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending with the costs for Dec. showed a profit of 1977*l.* 3s. 5d., a balance of assets over liabilities of 4674*l.* 9s. 11d., and a cash balance of 2884*l.* 17s. A dividend of 1792*l.* (35s. per share) was declared. The report of the agent (Capt. Thomas Trevillion) stated that the new shaft was completed to the 117 fm. level; they would immediately cut tip-plat here, and push on the shaft to the 127, which by the next meeting, in June, would be completed. The engine-house is finished, and waiting to receive the new engine, which he hoped their engineer would soon arrange to fix. The cost of sinking the shaft, timbering, putting in skip-road, and building new engine, was paid for, and the agent was glad to find their financial affairs so healthy, as, after paying the usual dividend, nearly 200*l.* would be added to the former balance. On the whole, the mine is in a very healthy and satisfactory state of working, and shareholders may look forward with confidence to future dividends.

At North Treskerby Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 986*l.* 3s. 8d. A dividend of 742*l.* (2s. 6d. per share) was declared, and 244*l.* 3s. 8d. to credit of next account. Capts. Pryor, Tregoning, and Jenkin reported that the ends are looking more promising than for some time past, and they have still a large quantity of tribute ground laid open.

At Frank Mills Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending Nov. showed a credit balance of 1984*l.* 3s. 6d. A dividend of 750*l.* (3s. per share) was declared, and 1234*l.* 3s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. Capts. Nicholls and Cornish reported that everything connected with the mine was progressing vigorously and satisfactorily. Their raisings of lead ore for the current three months will quite equal of the past three months. They have 170 hands employed on the mine.

At the North Jane Mine meeting, on Feb. 4 (Mr. T. Bell in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 823*l.* 10s. 6d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. The resignation of Capt. James Evans was accepted. Messrs. T. Bell, W. C. Kettlewell, Samuel Myers, Edward Atkinson, Richard Andrew Halford, Wm. Broadbent, and Samuel Moxon were appointed the committee of management. The report of the agents, Capts. James Evans and James Tamblyn, stated that by the time the stamps are completed they expected the 30 end west would drain the new shaft, and also the tribute pitches that have been under water for some time past, where a great quantity of tin-stuff can be raised and returned at a profit; and, with a view to economise both time and money, they have purchased a very powerful water-wheel (40 feet high and 5 feet breast), cast-iron axle and rings, &c., for 85*l.*, as it now stands, with all timber and bearings belonging to it. The machinery was in good working order.

At the North Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Jan. 19 (Mr. R. Tredinnick in the chair), the accounts made up to the end of December showed a debit balance of 346*l.* 3s. 8d. A call of 5s. per share was made, in order to liquidate the liabilities, and to carry out the operations as proposed in the agents' report. The agents were fully satisfied with the merits of the two lodes that have been partially examined, and would strongly recommend that an engine should be erected at the engine-shaft to command both objects next summer, for deeper development.

At the South Gorland Mine meeting, on Jan. 30 (Mr. R. Tredinnick in the chair), the accounts made up to the end of December showed a debit balance of 380*l.* 0s. 2d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Mr. J. S. Phillips was appointed the local manager, at a salary of four guineas per month, and he was instructed to prosecute the works as recommended in his report.

At the North Pool Mine meeting, on Jan. 28 (Mr. G. S. Arnall in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 826*l.* 6s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share was made. So far as the property had been developed, the agents were fully satisfied with the apparent elements of success, and they consider it to be greatly enhanced in value by the strong probability of the new lode passed through by the engine-shaft and the one now being driven on in the adit level, with the rich lode already wrought in the old mine, being the same.

At the Camborne Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1377. 1s. 6d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 207*l.* 15s. Capt. W. Roberts thus concludes his report:—"I cannot say what the next sampling will be, for that will altogether depend on how the pitches may turn out, and on what discoveries may be made in other parts of the mines."

At the Calvadnack Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 16*l.* 14s. 11d. The black tin sold from Dec. 12 to Feb. 6 realised 2345*l.* 6s. 9d. The report of the agent (Capt. Charles Thomas) stated that the lode in the 92 fathom level had recently much improved, and was now worth 20*l.* per fathom. From the appearance of the old workings at the surface, they had reason to hope for an improvement in a few further fathoms driving in the ends upon the engine lode. It was proposed, in the summer months, to sink a new shaft on Fire and Sword lode, for the purpose of more fully opening the south part of the mine.

At Wheal Crofty meeting, on Jan. 29 (Mr. J. Elliot Square in the chair) the accounts for the three months' ending December showed a debit balance of 446*l.* 6s. 4d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. Henry Skewis reported that they would sample about 30 tons of copper ore, worth about 150*l.*, in a fortnight.

At the Connorree Mine Company meeting, (Dr. J. F. Waller in the chair), the report of the directors congratulated the proprietors upon the improved condition of the mine, and the success which had attended the works during the past half-year. During this period the operations had been confined to the production of copper. The sulphur product had not been prosecuted, owing to the stagnation of trade. The quantity of copper ore sold during the six months showed an increase of 430 tons over the quantity sold during the previous half-year. The report from the mine continued to be very favourable, and the indications give good hopes of ere long obtaining a larger quantity, and a higher percentage of ores. The returns of ore during the last six months had been nearly double those of the previous six months, while the mining expenses had not increased. A small quantity of silver-lead ore had been found, and it was not improbable that it would be obtained in larger quantities. The Chairman congratulated the shareholders upon the improved state of the mine, and upon the favourable prospects for the future. The available assets for the six months ending May, 1862, amounted to 4744*l.*, and the assets for the following half-year amounted to 3959*l.*, showing that they encroached upon their capital in the six months only to the amount of 785*l.* They had been forced to expend 1954*l.* the previous half-year, but they were now in a much better position. For the half-year ending Nov. 30 last, they had cash 3959*l.*, and stocks of ore (even at the value placed upon them, which was much less than the amount they would undoubtedly realise by the sales recently effected), 3173*l.* The total available assets amounted to 7132*l.* He concluded by moving the reception and adoption of the report, which having been seconded by Mr. Futterell, was put, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the English and Australian Copper Company meeting, to be held on Thursday, the report of the directors to be submitted states that the gross quantity of ore delivered to the works by the South Australian Mining Association, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863, has been 9568 tons. The quantity of ore smelted at the Burra Smelting Works was 5344 tons. The quantity of ore smelted at the Adelaide Smelting Works was 4506 tons. The quantity of copper made at the Burra Smelting Works was 1437 tons, and the quantity of copper made at the Adelaide Smelting Works was 897 tons. The quantity of copper shipped from South Australia during the year ending June 30 last has been 1065 tons. The average price at which copper has been sold during the year ending June, 1863, and included in the accounts now laid before the shareholders, has been 97*l.* 18s. 6d. per ton, being 1*l.* 5s. per ton more than the average realised during the previous year. The average price of copper in England during the year has been 93*l.* 6s. 2d. only. The works have proceeded throughout the year with regularity; the average number of furnaces at work having been—at the Burra Smelting Works, 3½; and at the Adelaide Smelting Works, 3 3-13ths. The Burra Burra Mine continues in a very satisfactory state, and the average for the last half-year has been 4348 tons, estimated to contain 23 per cent. of pure copper. This amount of ore, although good, is far below the quantity that has been raised from the mine in previous years. The accounts showed that the profit realised during the past year has amounted to 8302*l.* 15s. 7d. To this must be added 2269*l.* 12s. 5d., balance of profit on June 30, 1862, showing that the sum standing to credit of profit and loss amounts to 10,572*l.* 8s., out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income tax. The reserve fund now amounts to 11,473*l.* 19s. 4d., Consolidated Three per Cents.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, FEB. 11.—The market for mining securities has been moderately active, especially for the higher class, as West Chiverton, Chiverton, &c., at advanced prices. Cliffords and Wheal Setons have been "sellers" generally, and altogether things look well for better prices in Spring.—EDWARD BREWIS.

The Glamorgan Iron Ore Company, to the formation of which reference was made in the Journal a few weeks since, has received a large number of applications for shares, which are now quoted 1 to 1¼ premium. The capital, as will be seen from the prospectus, which appears in another column, consists of 8000 shares, of 5*l.* each.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange appointed Thursday a special settling-day in the shares of the Crenver and Wheal Abraham United Mining Company, which, however, are not to be marked.

Creditors of the Devon Union Mining Company (Limited) are required to send the particulars of their claims to the liquidator by the 24th inst.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrival of 116 fresh ships, with the large number standing over from Friday, gave a considerable quantity of all sorts of coal for sale, and the weather being favourable an active business was done, at last day's prices. Best house coal, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday, only five ships coming forward, and the cold weather increased, the demand for coals generally was good, and a large business was done, at fully Monday's prices.—On Friday, 39 fresh ships arrived. The change of weather caused a dull market, but no alteration reported in prices for the few sales effected. East Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s. 3d.; Eden Main, 17s. 9d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Davison's West Hartley, 14s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 15s.: 59 cargoes unsold; 35 ships at sea.

EXPORT OF COAL.—Subjoined is a return of coal exported from Great Grimsby during the month of Jan., 1864:—To Russia, 1268 tons; Hanseatic Towns, 947; Sweden, 572; Denmark, 556; Norway, 261; Prussia, 244; France, 3724; United States of America, 793; Italy, 650; Cuba, 705; Danish West India Islands, 312; and Spain, 114 tons. Total foreign, 10,146 tons; corresponding month in 1863, 6933 tons. Coastwise, 1638 tons; corresponding month in 1863, 1270 tons. Gross total, 11,784 tons; corresponding month in 1863, 8203 tons: increase in 1864, 3581.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.—The collected reports made by the Inspectors of Mines to the Home Secretary, on the year 1862, have only just been published. They show that no less than 1133 lives were lost by coal mine accidents in Great Britain in that year, and 105 in ironstone mines. In 1861 the lives lost by accidents in coal mines were only 943, but the year 1862 saw several accidents of unusual fatality—47 persons were killed by an explosion at Cefnin Colliery, near Merthyr; 59 persons by another at Edmund's Main Colliery, near Barnsley; and, most terrible of all, 209 persons at Hartley Colliery. This last calamity will long be remembered, if only for the extraordinary sympathy excited throughout the kingdom, resulting in contributions for the families of the sufferers to an amount exceeding 80,000*l.*—a sum which proved, in fact, far larger than the reasonable requirements of the case, so that an arrangement had to be made for varying the application of the surplus.—*Times*, Feb. 10.—[The details of these reports, together with a tabulated abstract of the number and causes of death, were published in the *Mining Journal* of Aug. 22, 1863.]

From a report just issued by the Board of Trade on the railway and canal bills of 1864, it appears that the number of bills relating to railways in Great Britain and Ireland deposited for this session amounts to 344; of this number 294 authorise new works. The total length of new lines is 3099 miles, and there are, in addition, 66 miles of deviation lines.

THE TIN STANDARD.—No change has taken place in the tin standard, which remains as last reported—common, 111s. to 112s.; refined, 113s. to 115s. Messrs. von Dadelszen report that when it became known that certain arrangements had been made in Cornwall to give stability to the market, and that full prices were exacted by the smelters, the trade assumed a very fine appearance. Refined tin is scarcer than for some time past. Were it not for the position of Banca tin, and the large supply of Straits, better prices might be expected; but the market in Holland is materially worse, and there are eager sellers at a decline.—*West Briton.*

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In my last letter I stated we should have some winterly weather; well, this has been correct. With regard to the future, there will be some strong winds about the 16th and 17th; and from the present to the 21st the weather will be somewhat changeable. From the 21st to the 25th some violent gales, with rain, snow, and sleet, in places, then more frosts. Some of our farmers are anxious to learn something about the coming spring season. In reply, I can only repeat what I have already stated, that we shall have a late cold spring; and I should advise our farmers to make the best use of their present stock of provisions; this is the only advice I can give them. We cannot, from the past history of our climate, always expect mild early springs—seasons like those of 1862-3.

26, *Throgmorton-street, Feb.* 12. GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E.,
Author of the "Climate of England."

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—The next meeting will be held on Monday evening, at Exeter Hall, Strand, when a paper will be read "On the Manufacture of Gas," by Mr. A. F. Wilson.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending February 7 was 10,240*l.* 18s. 6d.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 23d January.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Trelawny	60	£22 1 6	J. & J. Williams.
Sold on the 5th February.			
Minera	100	14 19 0	Brymbo Co.
ditto	100	14 15 0	ditto
ditto	100	14 19 0	ditto
ditto	100	14 15 0	ditto
ditto	70	14 19 0	ditto
ditto	100	15 1 0	ditto
ditto	70	15 1 0	ditto
Dyliffe	46	14 15 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	30	14 15 6	ditto
ditto	20	14 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 11th February.			
Maesyrerwddu	47	15 6 6	Adam Eyton.
Coetia Llys	104½	15 17 6	ditto
Deep Level	15	14 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Brynford Hall	7	14 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Parry's	21	14 16 6	ditto
Bryn Gwiog	45	14 19 0	A. Eyton.
Long Rake	26	14 11 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Speedwell	5	13 18 6	Brymbo Co.
East Merllyn	2	14 18 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Chwarel Las	3	14 18 6	ditto
Holywell Level	7	15 17 6	ditto
Pennant	10	14 4 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Merllyn	6	13 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llangynog United	33	14 3 6	Brymbo Co.
Caeconroy	11⅝	15 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Ronan Gravels	20	14 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyfngwm	17	14 1 6	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 21st January.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Leeds & St. Aub.	4	2	0	21	£67 0 0	£ 276 6 6	Chyandour.
Sold on the 23d January.							
New Birch Tor, &c.	9	4	1	21	—	627 1 9	Harvey & Co.
Sold on the 30th January.							
North Wh. Jane	1	12	3	8	66 10 0	109 2 7	Daubuz Co.
Sold on the 4th February.							
New Birch Tor, &c.	8	1	3	23	—	566 16 10	Enthoven & Sons.
Pendeen Consols	5	9	5	6	69 5 0	380 3 10	Michell & Co.
Wh. Gryils	21	1	1	15	—	1366 19 0	Treriffe.
Sold on the 5th February.							
Bagtor	1	2	3	10	67 5 0	76 15 11	Harvey & Co.
West Beam	7	11	1	27	70 12 6	534 19 1	ditto
ditto	0	13	2	23	69 5 0	47 9 1	ditto
Sold on the mine.							
Prosper United	5	12	2	2	70 15 0	398 0 0	W. G. and F. M.
ditto	2	3	0	14	61 0 0	131 10 7½	Williams.
ditto	6	1	0	24	69 5 0	419 14 0	Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	1	5	1	6	56 0 0	70 17 0	ditto

BLENDE.

The following are particulars of the sales of BLENDE ORES from the SOUTH LISBURNE MINE during the quarter, ending December, 1863:—

Date.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Oct. 10	47	19	0	0	£5 8 0	£ 258 18 7	Dillwyn & Co.
Nov. 26	58	4	1	0	5 9 0	317 4 0	Vivian & Sons.
Dec. 29	53	3	0	0	5 4 0	276 7 6	Dillwyn & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Jan. 27, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Feb. 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Basset	78	£5 6 6	Copper Hill	39	£2 3 6
ditto	71	4 3 0	ditto	35	2 10 0
ditto	68	3 17 6	ditto	34	3 12 6
ditto	59	4 5 6	Par Consols	68	6 18 6
ditto	58	6 6 6	ditto	34	4 6 6
ditto	52	3 12 6	Rosewarne Consols	40	7 6 0
ditto	38	5 0 0	ditto	31	3 14 6
Prosper United	90	4 2 6	ditto	21	5 11 0
ditto	85	6 7 0	Wheal Anna	91	5 17 6
ditto	80	2 17 6	Great South Tolgus	51	9 9 6
ditto	49	5 15 6	ditto	36	7 18 6
Carn Brea	55	9 15 6	Rosewarne United	41	9 10 6
ditto	54	5 12 6	ditto	33	3 7 6
ditto	53	3 1 0	Botallack	41	7 7 6
ditto	46	4 4 6	ditto	31	5 6 6
ditto	38	4 15 0	Wheal Buller	69	3 9 6
ditto	36	8 0 0	New Rosewarne	59	10 9 0
ditto	4	14 2 6	ditto	16	22 16 6
Levant	87	7 4 0	Charlotte United	47	7 18 0
ditto	59	4 14 6	ditto	14	1 12 0
ditto	41	1 6 6	West Fowey Consols	40	10 19 6
ditto	40	5 8 6	Higgins's Ore	32	1 7 6
ditto	2	14 2 6	Treworlis	23	4 12 6
East Carn Brea	62	4 8 0	Alfred Consols	22	7 0 0
ditto	60	5 3 6	Boiling Well	18	2 8 6
ditto	24	4 8 6	Great Wheal Alfred	11	4 3 0
ditto	18	8 18 6	Boscaswell	11	5 14 6
Treloweth	82	4 6 0	South Dolcoath	11	12 1 0
ditto	23	14 19 0	Great Wheal Fortune	8	8 2 6
ditto	20	6 13 0	Wheal Unity Consols	7	7 14 9
Pendeen Consols	60	3 10 6	Camborne Consols	4	9 12 0
ditto	50	2 17 6	Borlase's Ore	3	3 11 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

West Basset	424	£2311 1 6	New Rosewarne	66	£ 887 14 0
Prosper United	304	1423 19 6	Charlotte United	61	393 14 0
Carn Brea	286	1722 7 6	West Fowey	40	439 0 0
Levant	229	1203 15 0	Higgins's Ore	32	44 0 0
East Carn Brea	164	850 3 0	Treworlis	23	106 7 6
Treloweth	125	829 9 0	Alfred Consols	22	154 0 0
Pendeen Consols	110	355 5 0	Boiling Well	18	43 13 0
Copper Hill	108	465 11 6	Great Alfred	11	45 13 0
Par Consols	102	617 19 0	Boscaswell	11	62 19 6
Rosewarne Consols	92	679 0 6	South Dolcoath	11	132 11 0
Wheal Anna	91	534 12 6	Great Wh. Fortune	8	65 0 0
Great South Tolgus	87	768 10 6	Unity Consols	7	53 18 0
Rosewarne United	74	501 18 0	Camborne Consols	4	38 8 0
Botallack	72	467 9 0	Borlase's Ore	3	10 14 6
Wheal Buller	69	239 15 6			

Average Standard.....£134 6 0 | Average Produce 6⅜
Average Price per ton £5 16 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 2654 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 169 tons 7 cwts.
Amount of Money £15,448 9 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard.....£136 3 0.—Average Produce 6½
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £136 18 0.—Produce, 6⅞.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	632	£3475 14 6
Freeman and Co.	133	1128 0 6
Grenfell and Sons	333	1910 15 0
Sims, Willyams and Co.	241½	1352 16 8
Williams, Foster, and Co.	579 5–6	3280 13 7
Mason and Elkington	423	2771 13 0
Bankart and Sons	82	393 6 6
Copper Miners' Company	68	470 18 0
Charles Lambert	52½	287 15 3
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	39	84 16 6
Penclawdd Copper Co.	40	222 0 0
Total	2654	£15,448 9 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2621—East Caradon 485—Marke Valley 411—Devon and Cornwall 328—Bedford United 200—Brookwood 150—Wheal Crebor 118—Wheal Friendship 111—Bamptyide 63—North Robert 46—Sortridge Consols 42—South Bedford 42—Wheal Arthur 29—Fursdon 18.—Total, 4664 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels—South Caradon 470—Great Wheal Busy 457—Phœnix 410—West Damsel 391—Clifford Amalgamated 387—Tywarnhaile 372—Fowey Consols 210—Craddock Moor 177—Great North Downs 112—Boscawen 83—Nangiles 65—Caradon United 63—East Wheal Elien 50—North Grambler 35—Falmouth and Sperries 32—Great Brigan 25—Grambler and St. Aubyn 11—Mary Great Consols 7—Creegbrawse 6—Barrett's Ore 2—Ninnis's Ore 2—Clarke's Ore 2—Aver's Ore 1—Oliver's Ore 1—Total, 3574 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

BROKERS' ADVICE.—As the comments of brokers in the Journal are open to fair criticism, allow me to say a few words on the strong praises of the Grylls mining district, which have lately appeared both in the Journal and in private circulars. One broker asserts that Wheal Grylls is an excellent investment at present prices, and likely to pay dividends for years to come. Now, from the reports of this mine, published from 12 to 14 months ago, I find that the lode in Georgia shaft was *then* worth about 60*l.* per fathom, but *now* valueless; that the ends were then worth about 80*l.*, but now about 20*l.* Moreover, judging from the *adjoining* mines of Trevelyan and Millpool, where the lodes were fairly productive at shallow levels, but failed about the 40, the chances of this district being rich in depth are not very favourable. It is much fairer to compare Millpool with Grylls, especially as it is now in the Grylls sett, than to try to bring in Godolphin and Wheal Vor, as one of the brokers does, seeing they are miles away, and in a different rock altogether. In conclusion, the management of Wheal Grylls is unimpeachable, and the prospects at shallow levels very fair; but when the bottom levels are and have long been poor, it is rather too much to recommend it as an investment to pay dividends for years. That brokers would be more careful in their language when recommending favourite mines is the earnest wish of your correspondent—FAIR PLAY.

CUDDRA TIN MINING COMPANY.—Can you inform me what progress is being made at this mine? The office of the company is, I understand, in London, and therefore it is the more singular that your readers are not kept informed as to the position and prospects of the property, and that the proceedings of the general meetings are not reported.—A. B. C.

EAST TYWARNHAILE.—The prospectus of the company should be published, when all such particulars would be made known to our readers.

FONTGIBAUD MINING COMPANY—LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—I addressed you a few months since for the purpose of pointing out the extraordinarily low price of Pontgibaud shares, then standing at 4*l.* The dividend which has since been declared, and the rise in their value to 7*l.*, has fully confirmed the views I then expressed. There is another enterprise, the shares in which are now at a price equally unaccountable. I refer to the London General Omnibus Company. It is paying regular dividends of 5 per cent., has a good reserve fund, and from their increasing receipts, and the very low price of provender, there can be no doubt that the dividend about to be declared in a few weeks will be nearer 10 per cent. In addition to which the abolition of turnpikes will be a saving of 16,000*l.* a year to the company, and the reduction in the duty, to take place this year, in all probability, will be a further saving to them of 26,000*l.* a year, insuring very great dividends for the future, and yet the 4*l.* share is to be bought for 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* This is quite as unaccountable as the price of the Pontgibaud shares at the time I wrote to you, and I believe it is only necessary for the position of the London General Omnibus Company to be known for an equally great rise to take place in them.—P.

SALE OF COPPER ORES BY TICKET.—1. Is it necessary to employ an auctioneer to sell copper, tin, or lead ores by ticket?—2. Has the question ever been raised with regard to the ticketings in Cornwall, Swansea, Liverpool, &c.?—W.: *Feb.* 8.

[1. It is not necessary to employ an auctioneer to sell copper, tin, or lead ores by ticket.—2. It is believed the question has been mooted and discussed with regard to the ticketings in Cornwall; but it has never, so far as we know, been decided by legal or competent authority, such as the Board of Excise. But if a ticketing is an auction, then no one, not being the owner of the ores, can sell at it without a licence; an auction has been legally defined to be a sale by competition, at which the highest bidder is the purchaser. No doubt ticketings may or may not be auctions, according to the course taken at the sale. By the statute 8 Vic., c. 15, no person can legally exercise the trade or business of, or act as, an auctioneer, without taking out a licence bearing a 10*l.* stamp. As the law may be doubtful, we advise every captain to sell his own ores, and not to sell them except by written tender. As ticketings have never before been interfered with, our opinion is that they are not subject to the general law of auctions; but, to prevent annoyance, we tender the above advice to captains attending ore ticketings.—T. T.]

SIR,—Will some correspondent kindly inform me through the Journal at what distance from the bottom of a drawing-lift of pumps would be the most suitable place to fix the clack, and at what distance from the clack should the bucket work, so that the said lift should pump the greatest amount of water with the least possible power?—M. D.

JOINT-STOCK AND LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.—Will you kindly inform me:—1. Whether a charge for commission at so much per cent. on working capital introduced is essentially legal, right in principle, and just towards those taking shares in the company?—2. Would it be the same where promoters depend upon outlay and returns for part sacrifice in the first place when capital is necessary, and, secondly, upon capital advanced, whereby such working capital is lessened by the amount of the commission charged?—3. If legal, to what extent can these charges be made? I desire these question answered, that we may know how far capital is dealt with when advanced, or otherwise, and whether returns from all said mines, &c., are also subject to similar privileges by and for the sole benefit of officers and shareholders whom it may concern, whether paid for services or otherwise; and should it not at all times be defined in Articles of said associations, for the knowledge and guidance of all parties, observant of the maxim "Everything known is better than the unknown," and who thereby desire and follow the axiom—"To pay every man for his hire." Can we not remedy this failing in our code of regulations, by looking strictly into the former, and honourably and worthily maintain the latter? Hence a general necessity, consequent for full information, on all bearings of public interest; and will not meetings if held oftener than twelve or six monthly terms, produce a more healthy tone and aspect of our mining fields?—J. JON: *Snailbeach Mines, Feb.* 11.

[1. The charging of promotion-money is just and legal, and there is no doubt that the statement "no promotion-money has been or will be charged" is too often published to draw attention from an exorbitant amount of purchase-money to be paid, or from other facts not calculated to so satisfy the public as could be wished. As private dealers would not object, when in want of money to develope their business profitably, to give an agent a *bonus* equal to 5 per cent. for obtaining the necessary funds, we think the charge is just towards those taking shares in the company, provided the fact that such promotion-money will be taken be mentioned either in the prospectus or Articles of Association.—2. The fact of the promoters, being also vendors, taking a portion of their payment in shares, would not alter the position; but they would not be entitled to promotion-money out of subscribed capital upon the shares taken as purchase-money.—3. There is no limit to the percentage that it may be agreed to pay for promotion-money; but promoters well know that to fix the promotion-money above 4 or 5 per cent. upon the capital deters the public from taking shares, and, consequently, deprives them of their commission altogether. It appears but reasonable that some payment should be made for the labour and expense of organising a company up to the time of the secretary's duties commencing; and to the shareholders it is, perhaps, more desirable that the payment should be made direct than included in the purchase-money, which would, of course, be increased to meet it.]

ELECTRICITY.—In last week's Journal you refer to an invention described at the recent meeting of the Inventors Institute, and as I was present I may add that it was stated that the economy of the invention would admit of its application to lighthouse purposes, although other attempts to use the electric light have totally failed. Now, even assuming that Mr. Dickson's battery will work better than it did at the meeting in question, it seems doubtful to me whether it is not inferior to almost every other battery in existence. The substitution of sulphuric acid for nitric may appear at first sight an advantage, because the sulphuric is so much cheaper per pound; but the nitric not only does much more work, but acts without requiring heat to excite it. The cost of supplying the heat would, I fear, be greater than the difference in the price of the acid, and even if it were not so the battery would be altogether useless for light-house purposes—first, because it is at least four times the size of a Grove's battery of equal power; and, secondly, because it would be inconvenient to establish either gas-works or coal stores in ordinary light-houses. The philosopher's stone has certainly not been found by Mr. Dickson, so far as regards electricity at least.—R. F.

QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.—I am largely interested in this company, and cannot help remarking that it is very singular the shareholders are not from time to time kept well informed of the progress that is being made in the construction of the railway, upon the completion of which entirely depends the success or non-success of this undertaking.—F. H.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—I have been one of those who followed the advice of the "Cautious Man" with regard to several mines, and among them East Grenville. In last week's Journal I find that the last sale East Grenville made was 32 tons of ore, which realised 93*l.* I would thank the "Cautious Man" for the information as to what was the total cost of raising and returning these 32 tons, and at the same time remind him that in a letter written by him, in August last, "Upon Rubbish," he advised his clients to "learn wisdom by the folly of others," and drew special attention to East Grenville, as a mine worthy the attention of the public. Since that "Cautious" advice was given, not only has the market value of the shares materially decreased, but several calls have been made.—ONE WHO HAS LEARNT WISDOM BY HIS OWN FOLLY.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

A highly important legal question has just been raised with reference to the SALE OF METALLIFEROUS ORES BY TICKETING, which may necessitate some material change in the mode in which certain dealings between miners and smelters are conducted. It appears that in the case of the lead ore ticketings at Holywell, the supervisor for the district has announced that the Board of Inland Revenue having had under consideration the mode of selling lead ore by ticket, have informed him that they are advised that such sales are sales at which the highest bidder becomes the purchaser by competition, and that such sales must be conducted by a licensed auctioneer. From the fact of such an announcement being made, we should presume that the Holywell ticketings are conducted in a manner essentially different from that pursued at Swansea and in Cornwall, for, otherwise, we cannot comprehend how the opinion that they are sales by auction could be entertained. An ore ticketing, as usually conducted, is not even a public sale, for the public cannot purchase at it, though they might be desirous of doing so; and it is obvious that unless it be illegal for the clerk of a public company to open tenders previously applied for by the company, without first procuring an auctioneer's license, it cannot be necessary to employ an auctioneer to sell ore by ticket. In explaining the various stages and processes which copper ore passes through from the time it is broken in the mine until it reaches the consumer as manufactured copper, Dr. PERCY, in his well-known text-book on Metallurgy, and writing on the authority of PRYCE, observes that, "originally the Cornish miners disposed of their ores by private contract," and this mode of sale seems to have prevailed until about 1730, upon reaching which date, Dr. PERCY continues:—

"Soon after it was agreed between the miners and smelters that the latter should, at stated periods, tender for the ores which might be ready for sale. At the appointed time and place of sale the agents of the smelters and a person was appointed on behalf of the miners to conduct the proceedings. Each agent delivered a paper, or ticket, upon which were written the name of the smelter, or company of smelters, and the sum tendered. The papers were then read aloud by the President, who declared the ore sold to the highest bidder. . . . When the same sum is offered by two or more smelters for a parcel of ore it is equally divided between them. Each smelter has printed ticket-papers, with his name thereon. I subjoin a specimen of one in use at Swansea:—

ORE FOR SALE, 186 .
Mine. No. 21 cwts. Price. } Per 21 cwts. Dry weight.
For COPPER COMPANY."

Now, for a sale to be an auction, we opine that the competition must be open and verbal, and that those offering a price must be permitted to advance upon the price first offered, in order to secure that which is to be sold, should they desire to do so. At the Cornish and Swansea ticketings, as will be seen from the above extract, there is no such competition as would make the sale an auction—it is a sale by written tender, at which only those persons selected by the seller can make a purchase. At the Cornish ticketing 13 firms only are entitled to buy, and at the Swansea ticketing 15 firms possess the same privilege, the consent of the sellers having to be obtained before a smelters' tender is accepted, and the right to buy at the Cornish ticketings not even giving the right to buy at Swansea, and *vice versa*. The extent to which the Cornish ticketings are public auctions may be judged of from the subjoined abstract of our report of the early attempts to purchase by Mr. HORTON DAVEY, which appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of August 2, 1862:—

According to notice given, the Neath Company should have commenced to ticket on July 17. On that day Mr. MORRIS, of the Devon Great Consols, occupied the chair, but it was explained by Mr. HORTON DAVEY, before the ticketing commenced, that he (it should be stated that Mr. HORTON DAVEY, the eldest son of Mr. STEPHEN DAVEY, of Redruth, is the sole partner in the Neath Copper Company) could not bid, as his sampler had not been appointed in time to admit of the samples of the ores to be sold being taken. Thus the matter remained until the ensuing Thursday, when, unfortunately, Capt. F. PRYOR, as the representative of West Caradon, was Chairman. * * * Upon the ticket, No. 15, being put in, Capt. PRYOR, with his usual politeness and in his ordinary conciliatory manner, enquired who the Neath Copper Company were? Whether Mr. DAVEY had any partners? How the ores were to be paid for? and so on; and then told Mr. DOWNING that he had a great aversion to lawyers in business transactions, and that the answers he had received had not satisfied him. He then retired with two or three of the pursers present, and on his return said he should not accept the ticket unless a guarantee were given. Mr. DOWNING remarked that he was not aware that there was a rule of the ticketings that a copper company should give a guarantee. Mr. H. WILLIAMS said he recollected when Mr. LAMBERT came into the market, the late Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS said he would guarantee that Mr. LAMBERT would pay for all he bought. Mr. DOWNING remarked that in Mr. LAMBERT'S case no miner asked for the guarantee, and it was, in fact, never given; and that other companies had been admitted, both before and since, without the question being in any way raised. Mr. HUMPHRY WILLIAMS advised Mr. DOWNING, under the circumstances, to withdraw the ticket for a week, but he, very properly, declined to do so. The Neath Company had complied with all the regulations of the ticketing, and no sufficient reason had been given, after the offer to pay by approved banker's draft or cash, for any hesitation in taking the ticket. The point as to guarantee was a new one, and perfectly unexpected on his part. Capt. PRYOR then read out the tickets of the other companies, and on his finishing No. 12, and intimating that he should not read No. 13, Mr. DOWNING said he must again ask him, as he had stated he had no doubt Mr. DAVEY would pay for all the ore he bought, to say distinctly what were his reasons for the refusal of the ticket, and what rule had been broken through. Capt. PRYOR said he should not say anything more. He did not like talking to lawyers, and if Mr. DOWNING wanted to discuss the matter further he had better go across with him to Mr. ROBERTS. Nothing more was said, but Capt. PRYOR did not read the ticket. * * *

At the Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, Mr. HORTON DAVEY, who had returned from London to attend the Ticketing, in consequence of what occurred on July 24, was supported by his uncle, Mr. RICHARD DAVEY, M.P. for West Cornwall. Mr. DOWNING was also present. The chair was taken by Captain JOHN RICHARDS, as representing Clifford Amalgamated Mines, and, on the Neath Copper Company's ticket being presented, Capt. RICHARDS said that, after what had passed at the last Ticketing, he thought it right to say that for the Clifford Amalgamated Mines he had not the slightest hesitation to take the ticket. The observation was received with much applause. Mr. TEAGUE said that, representing Tincroft, he came prepared to receive the ticket for that mine, even if the Chairman (although he did not think for a moment he would do so) had refused to receive it for Clifford.

Now, the occurrences of July and August, 1862, prove incontestibly, we think, that the resemblance between a ticketing and an auction is very small, and that a ticketing is not "a sale at which the highest bidder becomes the purchaser by competition," there being, in fact, no bidding at all. They also prove that the sellers of ore do not bind themselves to accept any particular tender, and that each seller can act independent of the others. Thus, Capt. FRANCIS PRYOR, and several other pursers, declined altogether to receive Mr. HORTON DAVEY'S tender, although the fact that at the first sale at which his tenders were read he purchased nearly 3000*l.* worth of ore is conclusive proof that at least some of his unopened tenders were higher than those which were accepted. We can see no grounds whatever for considering a ticketing to be an auction, and should much regret if so convenient a mode of selling ores were interfered with.

The very general introduction of mineral oil as an illuminating agent has given rise to the question whether any danger attends its use, and certain manufacturers have been unceasing in their efforts to propagate the fallacious notion that the raw material employed has an effect upon the oil produced. This is not the fact; all mineral oils, when carefully manufactured, are equally and perfectly safe. The difference between the coal oil manufactured by Messrs. YOUNG, of Bathgate, BINNEY, of Manchester, and others, is quite as safe, but not one iota more so than the oils sold as photogen, belmontine, and under other names, which are petroleum oils. This fact Mr. YOUNG has nobly admitted, in an interesting letter recently addressed to the *Times*, and giving a history of the circumstances which led to his discoveries. He explains that whilst in the petroleum oils the petroleum used is supplied by Nature, in the coal oils (for the manufacture of which he is justly celebrated) the petroleum is obtained artificially, and then treated by precisely the same processes as would be employed were native petroleum used. The question principally considered by the manufacturers of the mineral burning oils is whether the native or the artificial petroleum can be obtained more cheaply, but there is a minor question, which many consider to be of great importance also. In the manufacture of the artificial petroleum, or crude paraffin oil, from coal, there are impurities carried over as part of the distillate which are far more difficult afterwards to separate than the impurities met with in the native petroleum. In addition to this, the paraffin oil obtained from the native petroleum (and which is sold under various names) gives a whiter and more brilliant light, and is more free from smoke and smell than the paraffin oil produced from the coal oil. With regard to the comparative safety, it would appear that the greater facility and economy of the native oil permit of greater care and expense being incurred in their purification than is possible with the artificial oils. Thus YOUNG'S oil, a first-class artificial oil, will give off an explosive vapour at a temperature of about 145° Fahr., or 15° above the standard of safety, whilst "Cazeline," a native oil, of which large quantities are sold, requires 180°, and frequently 200° Fahr., to give an explosive vapour; so that taking the mean, the purified native oil would appear to be about 75 per cent. safer than the artificial. Of course, if an oil be safe, nothing more need be required, but these facts prove that there are no peculiar advantages in using coal oil in preference to that produced from native petroleum.

THE STOCK-EXCHANGE, AND SPECULATION.

The demand upon the public by the projectors of joint-stock companies for capital, at the rate of nearly 300,000,000*l.* per annum, for the alleged purpose of developing commercial enterprise, has led the committee of the Stock Exchange to pass a resolution which, although no doubt excessively annoying to professional promoters, will afford to capitalists an amount of protection which will enable them to embark with much more safety in any undertaking likely to be henceforth brought forward than has been possible under the system which the resolution of the Stock Exchange has now very wisely crushed. It is now decided that "the committee will not recognise transactions in the shares of any new company unless one-half of the nominal capital of the company be issued, and at least 10 per cent. paid thereon." The above resolution was passed on Wednesday and confirmed, and will in future form part of the law of the Stock Exchange. Comparatively few, perhaps, will at first sight fully appreciate the importance of the alteration; but a moment's consideration of the proportion which, in most of the companies recently introduced upon the market, the amount payable on allotment bears to the nominal capital will at once render intelligible the entire process which is now to be checked.

Inasmuch as it is customary for the "bulls" on the Stock Exchange to buy stock with which they are already overstocked, in the hope of thereby creating a rise in prices which will enable them to sell more than they have purchased, and pocket the difference as profit, whilst the "bears" sell that which they do not possess, to send down prices, so that they may buy in at a low price, and deliver the stock to those who have purchased of them at a higher, it will be readily understood that the promoters of a company could command the market by risking the amount payable upon allotment, for it will be apparent that they could appropriate the whole of the shares to themselves, buy at any tempting premium they may choose to offer to those not in the secret, and compel those who have sold to them to pay a high price for the shares to deliver. Thus the command of the market for Mexican Banks, where the capital was 2,000,000*l.*, could be secured for 1 per cent.; of the Credit Foncier, with a capital of 3,000,000*l.*, for 1 per cent., and so on with many others. The result was that any speculator with 1 per cent. of the capital he chose to fix upon could ensure the floating of a company, and the realisation of premiums, although the object for which the company was projected was positively absurd. This is now effectually stopped, and henceforward the success of every undertaking must depend upon its merits—a position of affairs that will most certainly stop any but really promising undertakings from being brought forward, and at the same time give the public undoubted proof that the prospects of almost every enterprise sought to be developed by a joint-stock company are really good. Rigging the market is now no longer possible.

An instance of the benefit which must accrue to capitalists from the change is afforded by the case of the Credit Foncier, which was projected with a capital of 3,000,000*l.*, yet proposed to commence business with 30,000*l.* only; and published a statement in its prospectus that 200,000*l.* would be as much as was likely to be required for successfully carrying on the business of the company. Now, as there is little doubt that this 200,000*l.* will be ample, for some time at least, the fixing of the nominal capital at 3,000,000*l.* was far higher than any argument could justify. It cannot be denied that the almost fabulous profits that are being realised by the financial associations are due, in a great measure, to the care that has been taken by their promoters to be enabled to leave a large portion of their capital un-called, and thus command the entire confidence of those who have dealings with them; but the Stock Exchange rule, requiring only 10 per cent. to be called-up, leaves ample opportunity for trade confidence to be secured, but prevents the public being placed at the mercy of promoters.

The Credit Foncier have very wisely decided to reduce their nominal

capital to 1,000,000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* each, of which one-half, giving a capital of 50,000*l.* at date of allotment, will be first issued. It is doubtful whether even the Credit Foncier could profitably employ more than this amount before they have an opportunity of calling up a further proportion of the subscribed capital, whilst trade confidence would be equal in any company where thrice the paid-up capital remains as a fund available to meet engagements. Creditors do not usually desire a reserve equal to 99 times the money capital of a trader to secure their confidence in his integrity. The change which has been made in the constitution of the Credit Foncier places it upon a more substantial basis than originally, increases the chances of large dividends being paid, and otherwise improves the position of the shareholders.

COAL IN THE FRENCH IMPERIAL NAVY.

The Committee of French Coalowners has just published an interesting report on the results which have attended the introduction of French coal instead of English into the war-steamers of France. The report states that in 1862, as in the preceding year, the consumption in the Imperial Marine was exclusively supplied from French coal. The depôts of the Imperial Marine abroad were also supplied by French collieries, with the exception of some cargoes taken in England for the Mexican expedition, which were accepted because at the time the French ports were not in a position to effect transports to Vera Cruz on normal conditions. The service of the fleet has been sustained by French coal with all desirable security and celerity, and the report states that the only question now asked is by what strange error the exclusive monopoly of English coal was so long maintained in the French ports? The fact, however, is easily explained. Steam-engines had, at first, only a very secondary importance in the French navy, and for the first war-steamers constructed the engines were ordered in England. Until the last 10 years—that is, up to about 1852 or 1853—the French war steam-fleet, although it had attained a certain importance, was only an imitation, and it may even be said a copy, of that which had been constructed in England. It was very natural, says the report, that the English engine-makers, who were the first to supply steam machinery for the French navy, should have brought with them their ideas, their habits, and even their prejudices. According to them, there existed in the world only two kinds of coal adapted for steam navigation purposes; first, the Cardiff, a dry coal, only giving a short flame, but having much strength of fire, making little ash, and presenting altogether a superior calorific power; and, secondly, the Newcastle, a lighter and less economical coal, but burning with a long flame, and especially suitable when it was required to produce a large quantity of steam in a given time, and, accordingly, very precious, from its power of communicating a great speed to machinery at exceptional moments.

These preferences established themselves in the French navy, so that besides Cardiff and Newcastle coal the existence of any other combustible adapted for maritime purposes was scarcely admitted. The conviction was so strong in this respect, that what the report styles the "monomania for English coal" had invaded the commercial marine and the industrial consumers of the ports and neighbouring towns. Certainly these ideas were not shared by the industrials who consumed the coals of the Loire, the Saône-et-Loire, &c., and who, effecting with those coals all that the English accomplish with theirs, asked themselves if, when in metallurgical works, for example, French coal responded to all the exigencies of the most difficult fabrications, it could not also really serve for the heating of boilers in the navy. But prejudice existed everywhere else, and existed, too, with the tyranny of errors transmitted by tradition, which cannot be discussed, because it is very difficult to control them. Under the present Government, however, the French Imperial Navy gradually assumed a different course of proceeding. The existing Government has built its ships under the inspiration of its own engineers, and it has contrived to make such progress that it has been enabled, in its turn, to furnish models for imitation by the English navy. The committee of coalowners considers that it would have been very regretable if, after receiving such fine additions to its strength and prestige, the Imperial navy had still remained dependent on importations of English coal, as in case of a maritime war the fleet, however powerful, would have found itself condemned to inferiority.

This opinion was also that of the French Government, and for the four years preceding 1862 the French navy was incessantly occupied with experiments of all kinds, the result being that in 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863 it employed only French coal, and that, too, without ceasing to feel confidence in its powers. This the report considers a precious result, having reference to the independence of France. But, without entering further on considerations of so high an order, the committee confines itself to remarking that the results obtained by the administration of the navy have been attended with industrial advantages of great importance. They have rehabilitated French coal in French eyes, and have shown that France possesses coal as powerful in caloric as that of Cardiff, and as prompt and energetic in its action as that of Newcastle; in a word, that every manufacture existing in England could, as regards coal, find similar elements in France. The report affirms that those who have not yet formed an absolute and sustained conviction on the subject have only to examine the numerous experiments made by the Imperial Navy, and they will soon be abundantly satisfied of the fact affirmed. These experiments were pursued for four years, with a minuteness, a continuity, and a perseverance which, the committee complacently considers, could not have been obtained by any other administration; and it may now be considered that the French navy has arrived at an incontestable appreciation of the truth.

The very numerous trials made had for their object the indication as regards every delivery of coal made to the French navy:—firstly, of the density and cohesion of the coal; secondly, how it comported itself on the furnace-bars; thirdly, whether it lighted easily or with difficulty; fourthly, whether it required for its combustion little or much drawing or raking; fifthly, whether it choked up the furnace-bars, and whether it required the frequent application of pokers; sixthly, whether it produced much smoke, and whether the flame was long or short; seventhly, in what proportion it choked up the tubes; eighthly, on what thickness of charge it was convenient to burn it in order to obtain the best possible combustion; ninthly, how much it consumed per hour, and by square metre of furnace-bars; tenthly, how much iron dross, ash, and other refuse, it produced; eleventhly, what was the quantity of water vaporized by every kilogramme of coal burnt; twelfthly, what was the consumption, with engines in operation, of coal per hour and by horse-power developed on the pistons of the cylinders. Upon these points—all of them of more or less importance—our readers shall hear what the committee has to say on an early future occasion. There is, no doubt, a good deal of force in what the report urges, but still the fact is overlooked that, with an insufficient indigenous production, the more coal the French navy draws from the French market, the more English and Belgian coal will have to be imported to make good the deficit so created. When once the French collieries meet all the wants of the French—private and governmental—then, and not until then, will France become independent of English coal. This is a truism, but as it is either forgotten or studiously kept out of sight, it is only fair and right to call attention to the consideration.

DISCOVERY OF A RICH VEIN OF IRON ORE ON THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ESTATE, AT SANDRINGHAM.—An extensive vein of iron ore, said to be worth at least half a million of money, has been discovered on the estate of the Prince of Wales, in Norfolk. It has been an opinion long entertained that coal was to be obtained on the heath at Dersingham (a part of the Sandringham Estate), but this yet remains to be verified, and it is pretty well known that there is on the estate a large quantity of stone called "Carr," or ironstone; still it remained to the indefatigable perseverance of Mr. James Wright, merchant of Lynn, to make the discovery that there is underlying a large tract of the royal estate (chiefly the uncultivated portions) a very valuable and extensive stratum of iron ore or stone. Immediately Mr. Wright made this discovery, he sent samples of the ore to some of the first analytical chemists in the North of England, and took other means of ascertaining the correctness, or otherwise, of his surmise, that he had made a great discovery; and from the analysis which he has received from several of these, we learn that the ironstone found on the Sandringham estate contains 40·90 per cent. of metallic iron, and 25 per cent. of insoluble matter. It will be seen, therefore, that its percentage is greater than that of the Cleveland stone, the average yield of which is 33 per cent. It is computed that this stratum covers at least 500 acres; the discoverer believes 1000 acres, commencing at Wolferton Church, and extending inland, past the Lynn and Hunstanton road. It is computed that the vein averages about 4 or 5 feet in depth, and will yield at least 2000 tons per acre. Mr. Wright has informed the Prince of Wales, through Gen. Knollys, of his discovery, and is in correspondence with him to work it at a royalty, and should His Royal Highness determine to grant permission for the working (which, we presume, he will do for his own as well as a national benefit), it will be worth to the Prince not less than half a million. It will benefit the district by employing a great deal of labour, and to Lynn, the nearest shipping port, it must be of incalculable benefit, as it is believed that from 200,000 to 300,000 tons may be shipped from the port annually, giving a return cargo to nearly all the colliers trading from the North to this port. I will probably be found advantageous after a time to erect blast-furnaces in Lynn, to smelt the iron, and then Lynn may again become what it has formerly been—a port and town of some importance. Lime, the flux used in the smelting of iron, is obtainable within easy distance of Lynn. We understand that, without knowing from what part of this neighbourhood this ore is obtainable, a demand has already arisen for it. In closing this first and brief notice of this discovery, we may be permitted to express a hope that this natural production of the district may be turned to advantage.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

We are now enabled to present details of the iron, &c., trade of Belgium with foreign countries during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863. It appears that the importations compare as follows during the three years:—

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Steel, unworked.....Tons	1,787	1,867	2,019
Coal and coke	72,907	78,819	92,780
Rough copper	2,251	2,258	2,363
Iron minerals	169,552	112,785	33,830
Rough pig and old iron	8,857	5,387	2,763
Beaten, rolled, &c., iron	2,034	1,704	1,557
Engines and machinery	3,657	2,953	3,010
Rough and rolled lead	3,697	6,308	2,083
Rough zinc	4,514	3,982	3,948

The customs levied on the importation amounted to 612,499*l.*, against 621,238*l.* in 1862, and 634,036*l.* in 1861. We now turn to the exports of iron, &c., which attained the following dimensions in the three years:—

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Steel, unworked.....Tons	176	141	122
Coal and coke	3,329,507	3,289,198	3,279,051
Rough copper	798	1,413	732
Iron minerals	202,892	200,457	156,128
Rough, pig, and old iron	22,913	34,003	29,937
Beaten, rolled, &c., iron	108,740	91,563	76,387
Worked pig	1,691	3,134	3,649
Engines and machinery	16,662	14,817	13,341
Rough and rolled lead	5,478	10,182	3,259
Rough zinc	12,372	14,278	14,641
Rolled zinc	10,614	9,545	8,707

In comparing the general movement between Belgium and foreign countries during the past exercise with the totals obtained for 1862, we find an augmentation of 1 per cent. in the actual value of the imports, and of 7 per cent. in the actual value of the exports. The importation of coal into Belgium continues to follow a rapidly descending course, and that, too, as regards all sources of supply. The export of coal from Belgium last year advanced about 40,000 tons over 1862, but was still about 50,000 tons below the level attained in 1861. The outlet towards France has not acquired more importance, but the movement to Holland and the Zollverein has been the cause of the amelioration indicated. The quantity of iron minerals imported will be observed to have largely increased last year, in which the deliveries from the Luxembourg were on a large scale, while the movement of the Low Countries and the Zollverein was also considerable. The importation of rough English pig was doubled in 1863 as compared with 1862, and that from other countries also slightly increased; the exports increased towards the Zollverein and Switzerland, but fell off greatly as regards France and Holland. On the whole, it will be seen that there was a considerable diminution in the exports last year. Worked Belgian pig found a tolerable outlet in Holland last year—344 tons, against 190 tons in 1862; but Italy and Spain took none, and the entire exportation only attained a total of 1691 tons, or about half what it was in 1862, although that year was far from being a favourable one for this article. The export of rails was maintained as nearly as possible at the level of the preceding year. Belgian rails can now go everywhere, and the current year presents itself under favourable conditions in this respect, the establishments which devote themselves to this fabrication having their production assured for a long time to come. Distant deliveries of Belgian plates have slackened, but still the outlets of France and Holland have maintained a good demand, while a current of affairs has been, besides, established with Great Britain; the total export for 1863 amounted to 10,841 tons, against 8211 tons in 1862. The exports of iron wire, nails, iron in bars, hoops, &c., made some progress last year. In summing up these data we may remark what a great extension the iron-producing industry of Belgium has acquired. The impetus given to it must make itself felt in a still more marked manner in the current year, as siderurgy has entered now upon a period of activity; but, on the other hand, the check sustained by the trade in pig cannot escape attention. All the energy of Belgian industrials seems to be directed towards iron, to the neglect of this other branch of metallurgical industry. The coal trade of Belgium passed, in 1863, through a year which cannot be reckoned among the best which it has enjoyed, a winter without cold and an accumulation of stocks being circumstances which cannot be considered as favourable. There is now, however, an improvement in the trade, 1864 having opened in a manner which leaves hopes of a good season.

A revival has appeared at St. Dizier, one purchaser having provoked it, by absorbing 1000 to 1300 tons of refining pig, taken in lots among seven or eight producers, and the delivery of which must be effected in about three months. These purchases are on account of an establishment in the district of the Loire, and the price at which sales were concluded was 5*l.* per ton, against 4*l.* 16s., the rate previously current. The quotation of 5*l.* per ton has since become general, but other buyers have not yet had the courage to accept it. The fabrication of mixed pig, which is a first step towards the fabrication of coke-made pig, is acquiring every day a greater extension, and two furnaces have engaged their fabrication for 1864, with local rolling works; this fabrication is never commenced except by order. This substitution of coke for wood in a group which has a tendency to become an important centre of consumption has attracted the keen attention of the proprietors of Belgian collieries, and every day representatives of Belgian works are visiting the local works, and encouraging producers to advance further on the path on which they have entered. The Buisson and Chatelier works have just lighted their fourth blast-furnace, the recent construction of which we have announced. This furnace, which has a circular base, has its tower entirely constructed of bricks, hooped with iron; and it is supported by four pilasters of bricks and large stones, between which is the front of the furnace, with three arched tuyères. It has only been constructed for working provisionally with pure charcoal; and it is 32 ft. high and 7 ft. in diameter at the greatest breadth. Three other similar furnaces, at the same works, are also to use pure charcoal provisionally. The fabrication of pig with coke, however, being destined in an early future, if not to replace the working with charcoal, at least to acquire great proportions, the proprietors of the Buisson works have foreseen the time when they will be called upon to modify their mode of fabrication. By means of a very simple construction combination they will be enabled to work with coke, but in that case some parts of the furnace will be considerably increased in size. The works executed thus far in connection with the new furnace have been skilfully carried out by M. Reviron, a young industrial architect, who has established himself recently at St. Dizier, and who previously built a new furnace at Allichamps. M. Reviron could scarcely make his *debut* at a more propitious time, as the transformation which the arrangements of local industry must undergo cannot be effected without new constructions. The market for iron has not been so much favoured as that for pig, and prices have remained quiet; nevertheless, the demand is satisfactory, and in a sufficiently good state to enable an improvement in quotations to be hoped for on orders becoming more abundant in the spring. If, however, a rise in pig is to be maintained, iron must experience an equivalent augmentation. Rolled iron, first-class, has made 9*l.* 4s. per ton at St. Dizier, with a scale of 4s. per ton between categories; sheets, 9*l.* 12s. per ton, first category, with a scale of 12s. 6d. to 16s. per class; and machine iron from wood-made pig, 9*l.* 12s.; Nos. 20 and 21, or free at Paris, 10*l.* per ton. By a recent decree the duty to be levied on the importation into France of coal or coke has been fixed at 1s. per ton, on and after Feb. 4, 1864.

The current of affairs established between Belgium and England—to which reference is made in a preceding paragraph—is regularly continued. Numerous affairs might be concluded in rails, but Belgian establishments have their production engaged for a long time to come, and cannot accept orders with deliveries at short dates. This consideration stops many negociations in which it is essential that purchasers should be rapidly accommodated, as English houses, for the most part, only appeal to Belgian in order to enable them to execute orders which they have taken, but which they are unable to carry out unaided in a given time. There is, then, no change in the Belgian market, neither as regards the situation, which remains very good, nor as regards prices, which up to the present time have not been "majorated" for any new article. Irons continue to be quoted at 6*l.* 16s. to 7*l.* at Liége; at Charleroi the tariff is about the same, but some works stand out for an additional 4s. per ton. Pig has become scarce, the stock being nearly exhausted. Refining is quoted at 3*l.* 4s. to 3*l.* 8s., according to quality, and prices are very firm. No. 5, casting, is quoted at 4*l.* per ton, with a scale of 2s. per number, and taken at the works. An adjudication of 12,000 tons of rails will take place on March 10 on account of the Dutch State railways. Since the commencement of the cold weather the stocks of coal which had accumulated in Belgium have been considerably diminished, and deliveries have regained a regular course on the railways and canals. The Liége Chamber of Commerce has just sent to the Senate and Chamber of Representatives a petition, with a view to obtain a reduction of the Customs' duties levied on wood used for supporting purposes in mines, as well as a reduction in the transport tariffs on the State railway lines. During the last few days orders have flowed in abundantly at this basin, especially for rich and half-rich coal, and the stocks on hand have disappeared. At Charleroi the situation is also good; in the Borinage the movement of affairs has, however, been a little less active. The excise duty now levied on coal in Holland will be abolished in the spring; this step will prove a great boon, both to private individuals and also to firms engaged in industrial operations. A Royal Decree approves the statutes of the Société Anonyme Métallurgique d'Ardennes, a concern which, to use a favourite foreign phrase, has just been "definitively constituted." This company has for its object the working of concessions of mines of lead; the capital is composed of 3000 shares, bearing no nominal value, but each representing 1-3000th part of the property of the undertaking. Some modifications have been introduced into the statutes of the Belgian Central Company for the Construction and Maintenance of Railway Plant, which will take henceforth the title of the Central Company for the Prosecution of Public Works and the Construction of Railway Plant. Among the questions proposed for solution this year by the Belgian Royal Academy of Science, Literature, and the Fine Arts, is a description of the Coal System of Belgium; the prize offered is a gold medal, of the value of 24*l.*

Comparatively few transactions have been concluded in copper at Paris. English remains, nominally, at 114*l.*; Lake Superior at 120*l.*; rough Chilian at 104*l.*, and Corocoro mineral at 108*l.* Chilian, which had slightly given way, has regained more firmness at Havre, in consequence of some rather considerable purchases; 130 tons have been dealt in at 101*l.* to 102*l.*, as well as a lot of 16 tons old yellow copper at 59*l.* per ton. At Hamburg copper obtains full prices, but transactions continue to be of little importance, in consequence of the want of stock, and of the limited choice afforded. The copper of the Society of Commerce remains in fair demand, at 61 fls., at Amsterdam. On the Paris market holders entertain hopeful anticipations of a further rise, and insist on fully former prices. Cologne has also been firm at preceding rates, and at Stettin there has been a good demand. As regards the course of the Amsterdam tin market in January, it is stated that the favourable movement which appeared at the end of December continued during the first fortnight of the new year, and in a few days a quotation of 73 fls. was attained; this course was pursued for some time, but a reaction having appeared at London, some transactions were successively concluded at 72 fls. and 71½ fls. Sellers might, perhaps, be found at the latter price still; but, nevertheless, the market is not without firmness, and, if purchasers are reserved, holders are, at least, not pressing. The deliveries in January were not considerable, the navigation having been interrupted by ice throughout the month. A delivery of 1596 ingots of Billiton is anticipated shortly by three ships; another despatch is also announced, but the details have not yet been received. The annexed statistics further illustrate the course of events in Jan. at this important centre of the tin trade:—

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Stock on-schedules, Dec. 24 ..Ingots	75,538	69,740	53,971
	1864.	1863.	1862.
Deliveries in Jan.	5,165	9,335	5,105
Stock, Jan. 31	70,373	60,405	48,866

The stock for the approaching sales is estimated 75,338 ingots, against 75,950 ingots at the corresponding period of 1863, and 81,620 ingots at the corresponding period of 1862.

At Paris the price of tin has remained without change, and the demand has presented no great importance; Banca has made 126*l.*, Detroit 126*l.*, and English 120*l.* per ton. At Hamburg, prices have been nominal. At Berlin a slight amelioration is noted, and holders are very firm; and at Cologne the market has remained without change. The advices from Paris, with respect to the position of the lead market at that centre, are favourable; French and Spanish remain firmly maintained at 22*l.* 8s., and rolled at 24*l.* 16s. to 25*l.* 4s. per ton. Although affairs have presented no great animation at Hamburg, English and soft German have displayed an upward tendency. The same firmness prevails at Berlin and Cologne, where holders insist on full prices. A further advance in zinc has taken place at Paris; rough Silesian having risen from 22*l.* to 22*l.* 8s., and the rolled zinc of the Vieille Montagne Company to 28*l.* per ton. At Hamburg the disposeable stock becomes smaller and smaller, and prices have been advancing. The Breslau market has also been very firm.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FEB. 11.—The Coal and Iron Trades continue as last reported; on the whole, there is not much reason to complain. The weather has again changed, and during the past week we have experienced extreme cold, with heavy falls of snow. The annual report of the coal trade committee has been published, and is considered a not very cheerful document. From it we learn that the coasting and foreign trade, although the largest in the world from one district, has not advanced during the year; it has, indeed, retrograded to a certain extent. The quantities vended during the last two years are given below:—

	London.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Total.
1863 .. Tons	3,153,180	2,921,312	3,797,397	9,871,889
1862	3,224,280	2,866,329	4,044,181	10,134,790
	Decrease .. 71,100	Increase .. 54,983	Decrease .. 246,784	Total Dec. 262,901

It will be seen that coastwise the vend has slightly increased, whilst to London and to foreign ports the shipments show a decrease. The total quantity vended from the district may be considered as 10,000,000 tons per annum, certainly a large quantity; and of the quantity consumed within the district we have no account. Thus trade, until lately (excepting coking coal), was not very considerable; but, considering the rapid extension of the iron manufacture of late, it must now be great, and must increase rapidly; so that if the quantity returned for home consumption, as furnace and coking coal, &c., were added to the quantity shipped and sent by rail, the result would show an immense production. With respect to the general prospects of the trade, there appears to be no reason for despondency. The house coal produced is still the best known, and holds the first position in the London market, where it commands the highest price; and this position, so far as this coal is concerned, appears to be unassailable, while the quantity to be worked, if the portion remaining in the High Main seam, on the Tyne, be included, is still very large. With respect to the Steam Coal Trade, it has a very powerful competitor to contend against in the Welsh steam coal, and it is perfectly clear that this can only be contended against by constructing deep-water docks near the mouth of the Tyne, where the largest ships can be loaded with perfect safety. Until this is done, and the confidence of shipowners restored, it is vain to hope that this portion of the trade can prosper.

Another topic introduced into the report is the system of hiring—the yearly bonds lately introduced being strongly advocated; it is, therefore, likely that this system will be extended. We are afraid, however, that should this system become general, it might ultimately lead to injurious results for both parties, as the whole of the men would be free at one time; and the experience of former times shows that when this was the case dissension frequently occurred, and thus led to long *general* strikes. Under the present system this has never occurred; a general strike, under the monthly agreement, indeed, appears to be impossible, and we cannot avoid arriving at the conclusion that, on the whole, this system works better than any other that can be devised. The main reason given in favour of yearly agreements is the present mode of making periodical contracts for supplying regular quantities of coal and coke; but on the occurrence of the late extensive strike little inconvenience was felt from this cause, as the various contracts held by the parties were held dissolved by the occurrence of a strike, this being provided for in the agreements, so that the men had no advantage in this respect.

The working of the iron ore is to be shortly resumed at the Ridsdale Ironworks, by Sir William Armstrong and Co., the said ore to be smelted with other ores, at the new works to be erected by this company at Elswick. From the well-known quality of this ore excellent iron is expected to be produced; the quality, indeed, is expected to be better than any produced in this district at present.

In explanation of the decline in the export of coal from the North of England ports, Mr. Hugh Taylor writes that it is because in the Tyne vessels of 1000 tons and upwards run considerable risk. He admits the navigation of our river is greatly improved, but still it is as nothing when compared to the docks at Cardiff, and shipowners, of course, prefer Wales, because there is no risk of injury to their large and valuable ships. Sunderland, having a deep-water dock, gets some trade, but not of moment, the simple fact being that the North Country coalowners are beaten by the Welsh, and solely and entirely in consequence of the superior port accommodation obtainable in the Principality.

The Assessment Committee of the Sunderland Union have decided to reduce the estimate of the gross rental of the Ryhope Colliery from 14,370*l.* to 11,220*l.*, and the rateable value from 11,008*l.* to 8595*l.* In the course of the arguments put forward by the deputation of the Coal Trade in support of the application for the reduction, Mr. Nicholson stated that the wages paid at Ryhope Colliery amounted to from 1900*l.* to 2000*l.* in the fortnight, and as 75 per cent. of that came into the two parishes, it was a very handsome thing for the town. Then, the colliery might be considered as yet in its infancy, and as it would be eighteen months before the second shaft could be put down, he thought they were fairly entitled to be leniently dealt with until they could get into working order. He could not ascertain that a single person had come upon the parish from that colliery. Taking into account what they had done in building schools for 200 children, obtaining a clergyman for the spiritual benefit of the people, giving land and stone for dissenting chapels, and procuring the services of two medical men, he considered they had taken every care of their large family.

A few days ago, Mr. Lishman, the viewer of the Lambton Colliery, went down the pit in the course of his duty, when the roof fell in, and he was buried alive in the fallen debris. He was two hours in the perilous position, and small hope was entertained of his being recovered alive. Strange to say he was very little hurt, and he returned home in a cab. A man who was with him at the time of the accident had his leg broken.

A second shaft for Ryhope Colliery is about to be sunk, at a cost of about 20,000*l.*, and the contracts have been let for it.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FEB. 11.—The Iron Trade is generally as last reported, though there are more orders coming in for sheets and hoops. For bars specifications are wanted. In not a few cases orders have been given in anticipation of the advance for which specifications are not sent. There is a strong impression that by the end of this month new orders will be given out to a considerable extent, and that present prices will be upheld. Pig-Iron is not selling much. Makers are very busy on heavy contracts, and in some cases those who bought largely before the last advances are realising rather under makers' quotations. The Hardware Trades are pretty good as regards the home demand, but advances in iron, copper, tin, and spelter, and the high rate of discount (which, by the way, has gone down 1 per cent. to-day), checks the foreign trade. The East Indian trade is injured by the wonderful prosperity of the cotton trade, for such vast profits are made in that branch that merchants are indisposed to trouble in such moderate gains as hardwares afford. But the wealth thus gained must soon lead to increased consumption there.

Mr. Wynne, the Inspector of North Staffordshire and Cheshire, appears in firing off the penalties of the Inspection Act to shoot at the large birds, and very justly so. On Jan. 4, a man was suffocated in the Hamill Colliery, Burslem, from foul air, and Mr. Wynne, on visiting the place a few days afterwards, found the ventilation so bad, that staying for a few minutes longer than he did would have been very dangerous. The lamps, also, were not locked, nor had they been duly examined, and the fly-wheel was unfenced. Mr. Wynne summoned Mr. Joseph Gates, the principal manager, on three informations, directed to these violations of the Act, and he pleaded guilty to all, and fines were inflicted of 40s. in each case, making, with costs, 7*l.* 10s. As has been before remarked, almost every accident leads to the discovery that the rules are disregarded in a wholesale way, and it does seem desirable, though Inspectors cannot do more, perhaps, than they do, that at least miners, if they value the Act and their lives, should inform these gentlemen of such defects.

At the Clough Hall Colliery, on Monday morning, a person was lowered into a pit, the Hollinwood, for the purpose of attending to two horses. Arriving at the bottom of the shaft, which is about 100 yards deep, he most unexpectedly found himself immersed in 3 ft. of water, and, of course, immediately signalled to be drawn up. The water continued to increase, and the cause was soon found to be the draining of a large fish-pond on the estate, of between two and three acres in extent, and 5 or 6 ft. deep in the middle, into the mine. A hole had been made near the side about 15 ft. across, and from 15 to 20 ft. deep, through which the water was rushing. It seems that many years ago a part of this hole was the shaft leading to workings long since discontinued, and the general belief is (there being no one now living on the estate who recollects it) that the old shaft was filled up, and a covering

placed over it. It is also said that some time after this the rubbish in the old shaft subsided, the covering gave way, and, of course, the water would be let out of the pool. The present inundation is supposed to have arisen from another subsidence in the old shaft. Two ideas are suggested by this circumstance. How many pits are covered up, and will sink suddenly some day? And how much money is spent in pumping water out of mines, and how much danger of inundation incurred, by water on the surface percolating through?

The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* says:—There was some little excitement on Monday on account of the retirement of three of the local directors from the board of the Muntz Metal Company. The gentlemen referred to are Mr. Charles Henry Wagner, Mr. F. J. Welsh, and Mr. Ralph Heaton. The *on dit* is that this arose out of differences in reference to particular acts done by Mr. Albert Muntz, the manager, of which Mr. Wagner and his two colleagues disapproved; and that the former being called upon to explain declined to do so, and was supported by the majority of the board, composed principally of Mr. G. F. Muntz and others of the manager's relatives. It is not unlikely that these retirements will lead to some explanations, and the fuller they are the better, so far as the shareholders are concerned.—[The vacancies thus caused have been filled up, Messrs. Edwin Gwyther, Henry Wiggin, and W. A. Adams having accepted the vacant seats.]

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

FEB. 11.—There is, happily, a continuance of activity in the Iron Trade in these counties; and, judging from present appearances, the trade is in a state of activity much greater than has been known for a number of years past. The Butterley Company have had in hand a large number of orders for plates and rails for India and the Continent generally, and it is anticipated that the demand will be considerably augmented when the next mail arrives. It is anticipated that the orders for rails during the next few months will be very great indeed; and, judging from the favour with which the lines are received, it is certain that a very considerable demand will be made. We have numerous enquiries for steel and munitions of war for America; and, although there is no immediate probability of a termination of the war, it will be seen that the North are very much larger buyers than the agents of the South. The commencement of hostilities on the Danish frontier has been an object of considerable anxiety, and the result of those hostilities has occasioned much concern in the iron trade; but the advent of a peaceful termination of the dispute will be considered a happy solution of what otherwise would have been a very disagreeable subject.

The Coal Trade is in an exceedingly satisfactory state, not only with regard to the demand for the article, but also as regards the consumption for the home markets. The supplies for the London and the Eastern markets have hitherto been very inadequate, but lately an improved feeling has prevailed, and the quantity supplied has been in a great measure equal to the production. The new collieries which have been established are as yet without any productive powers, and, therefore, the coal raised is eagerly sought after. A company has been established for working a large acreage of coal between Hullfieldgate and Alfreton, late the property of Mr. T. M. Siddall. The property is extensive, and if it once came into the market employment would be afforded for a large body of men.

A strike took place on Thursday at the Carr House Colliery, Rotherham, and about 500 colliers left the works, and paraded four abreast through the streets, distributing handbills soliciting public aid. The men have asked for an advance of 1s. 1d. upon 25 corves, 6d. per yard upon the headings, and 3d. per yard on bank cuttings. In 1862 they received 6s. 8d. per 25 corves, 7 cwts. to the corve; now they have but 6s. 5d. upon 25 corves, at 8 cwts. to the corve. Unless the men get support from the public, they will have to return to work, as they have no union funds to depend upon.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

FEB. 11.—The puddlers, colliers, miners, &c., of this district are unquestionably masters of the situation, as regards wages, at present, and it is to be hoped that they will not abuse the power accidentally placed in their hands. There is such an active demand for both coal and iron that the employers, with hardly a single exception, have acceded to the applications of the men, in nearly every instance, for a rise. Turn-outs have been resorted to for a day or two, but there has not been as yet any serious obstruction to trade. It behoves the men, however, to be cautious as to the course they take, for if they make unreasonable demands on their employers, the latter may deem it prudent to stop the works altogether, and the disastrous results of this step to the interests of the working men need not be mentioned, as they have been experienced on several previous occasions. The position of the Iron Trade has not materially changed since my last week's report. When the Welsh makers determined upon the last rise of 10s., orders were flowing in freely, and the market was decidedly in favour of sellers. There were a number of specifications at the time in the market for America, the Continent, and India, and the more sanguine of the ironmasters thought that another advance could be safely relied on in a few weeks. Those, however, who had long experience in connection with the trade, were not so expectant in their opinions, for they perceived that the threatened break out of hostilities between Denmark and Germany, the high rate of discount, and other circumstances, could not fail to have their effect on the iron, as well as nearly all other trades. While declining to accept contracts under the list rates, they at the same time did not indulge in any great hopes as to a further rise. What has transpired during the last few days shows how correct the more conservative makers were in their estimate of the future, for although there has been no decline in quotations, nor is there likely to be, yet there is far less talk of another upward movement. Makers' books are, as a rule, full of orders, and the make at some works is sold for months to come. Amity between masters and men, and a continuance of the present good times, are the only points necessary to secure handsome returns. In the Coal Trade, the great difficulty to contend with is the irregularity with which the men work. There is no lack of demand for both house and steam; on the contrary, buyers are unusually pressing, and hardly any objection is made as regards prices, provided the coal can be delivered within the specified time. Red ash is quoted at Newport 10s. to 10s. 6d., f.o.b.; and Aberdare steam at Cardiff 11s. 6d. to 12s., f.o.b. Tin-plates are in fair request, although it cannot be denied that the market has received a slight check by the determination of the makers to advance quotations in proportion to the increased cost of iron, tin, &c. One promising feature in connection with the trade is the fact that stocks are low at home and abroad, more especially in the Northern States, and there is every probability of a considerably increased demand before long.

Iron ore, it is reported, has been discovered at Broadhaven, Pembrokeshire, and a company of Saundersfoot gentlemen has already been formed to work the property. The ore has been found in the Right Hon. Lord Kensington's (the Lord-Lieutenant of the county) land; and, previous to commencing active operations, the promoters intend to have a sample analysed by a competent authority.

The Bank of Wales is gradually extending its operations throughout the Principality, and branches are about to be opened at Haverfordwest and Cardiff. The branches already opened are the following:—Bridgend, Briton Ferry, Cowbridge, Hay, Hereford, Neath, Newport, Pembroke Dock, and Swansea.

The directors of the Vale of Neath Railway has just issued their report for the last half-year, and they recommend a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, against 3¼ per cent. in the corresponding half-year. Since the opening of the Swansea and Neath section the receipts have materially increased, and the narrow-gauge rail is now complete to Aberdare, and in a few days trains will run direct from Swansea to Worcester.

A company is being promoted with the view of constructing Docks at New Milford, the termini of the Great Western Railway. Several of the directors are on the board of the South Wales Railway, but there is an absence of any name connected with Pembrokeshire. The proposed capital is 220,000*l.*

TRADE OF CARDIFF AND SWANSEA.—During the month of January 117,000 tons of coal, 14,000 tons of iron, 1100 tons of patent fuel, and 1000 tons of coke were exported from Cardiff. This is a considerable decrease in the coal shipments, as compared with the previous month, or of the average per month for last year. The decrease was not caused by any falling off in the demand, but by the difficulty in getting a sufficient supply from the collieries: 390 vessels were engaged in the trade of Swansea during the month, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 50,691, and the shipping rates received amounted to 1233*l.* 4s. 5d., against 322 ships, 43,658 tonnage, and 1125*l.* 8s. 11d. shipping rates received in the corresponding month. The late reduction of ballast rates, the abrogation of compulsory pilotage, and one or two other modifications, have had a most gratifying effect upon the trade of the port.

NEATH HARBOUR.—Abstract of the trade of the Port of Neath (including the Briton Ferry Docks), for the month ending Jan. 31, 1864, and corresponding month 1863:—

	No. of vessels.	1864. Tons regis.	Tons bdn.	No. of vessels.	1863. Tons regis.	Tons bdn.
European trade..	16	1,524	2,011	15	1,194	1,820
Coasting trade ..	149	12,063	18,584	131	10,273	15,696
Beyond Europe ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	165	13,387	20,595	146	11,467	17,516

IMPORTS.	1864.	1863.	EXPORTS.	1864.	1863.
Copper ore ..... Tons	4,254	3,145	Coal, coke, and culm. Tons	17,303	14,473
Pig-Iron	1,843	784	Copper	82	126
Iron ore	1,630	2,085	Bar-Iron	856	1,038
Grain and flour	916	1,194	Tin-plates	273	151
Timber	—	114	Timber	—	—
Pit and cord wood	554	162	Miscellaneous	356	198
Miscellaneous	315	676			
Total	9,512	8,160	Total	18,870	15,986

THE IRON AND COAL TRADE OF PEMBROKESHIRE.—Owing to the improvement which has taken place in the iron trade the Messrs. Vickerman and Co. have determined to put the Kilgetty furnaces in blast, after a standstill of many years. One of the furnaces is nearly ready to commence operations, and there is every probability that the whole of these extensive works, where about a quarter of a million sterling has been laid out, will shortly be again at work. The Bonville's-court Colliery, on the same estate, is in full employ, and although the seam is only 2 ft. 6 in. thick, yet the coal is of such excellent quality that handsome profits are made. Immediately the furnaces are in blast the get from this and the other collieries will be increased, and it is expected that hundreds of hands will receive ready employment. The culm-pits are on full time, and higher prices have lately been received.

THE TIN TRADE.

Tin, at the commencement of the month, was very quiet, little or no demand for consumption, and the market maintained solely by speculation. On the 5th and 6th ult. smelters suddenly advanced the price of English 2*l.* per ton each day, and it became known that certain arrangements had been made in Cornwall to give stability to the market, and full prices were exacted by the smelters. Considerable purchases of Straits were also made with three months prompt on speculation. As the month advanced numerous small orders were given out on the part of consumers, thus giving the market a very firm appearance. The very fact of consumers purchasing foreign tin proves that refined is scarcer than it has been for some time past; but it is doubtful if this will last long, although the consumption of tin for tin-plate makers must at present be very large. Were it not for the position of Banca tin, and the continued large supply of Straits, we might expect better prices; but, with small deliveries and heavy arrivals, the market in Holland is materially worse, and eager sellers at a decline. It is confidently asserted that the sale will be over 160,000 slabs, while it is probable the old stocks will then be very much heavier than last year. There has been only one arrival during January, and the stock here shows a diminution of 130 tons. Our stock here is, therefore, equal to about two years' consumption, on that ratio. The following shows the position of the tin market in Holland on Jan. 31:—

	1864. Slabs.	Tons.	1863. Slabs.	Tons.	1862. Slabs.	Tons.	1861. Slabs.	Tons.
Stock in Holland	70,373	=2400	60,405	=1880	48,806	=1520	61,091	=1860
Arrived towards next sale	75,338	=2570	75,170	=2330	81,620	=2520	102,361	=3150
Stock here	2482	.. —	2513	.. —	1500	.. —	403	
Total tons	7452	.. —	6723	.. —	5540	.. —	5413	
Price of Straits	£120	.....	£118	.....	£121	.....	£130	

The quantity of tin afloat is 718 tons, against 306 last year, and about 250 tons were shipped at Penang, according to our last accounts, though not in the export list. English advanced 2*l.* on the 5th, and 2*l.* on the 6th of January.

STRAITS TIN stood at 114*l.* at the commencement of the month, and rapidly advanced on large purchases to 120*l.* for cash, and 122*l.* three months prompt; the market then went easier for cash lots, and 118*l.* was accepted, and 120*l.* three months; from this the market again advanced to 119*l.*, cash, and 121*l.* to 122*l.*, three months.

BANCA, in sympathy with the advance here, rose from 70 fl. to 73 fl. in Holland, but has receded, and the last sales are at 70 fl., and a very flat market. Banca here, the only sale reported, has been 200 slabs, at 120*l.*, cash. The official returns from Holland are as follows:—

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Stock in Holland, Dec. 24 ..... Slabs	75,528	69,740	53,971
Delivered during January	5,165	9,335	5,105
Stock on warrants Jan. 31	70,373	60,405	48,866
Arrived towards next sale	75,338	75,950	81,620

The arrivals in London during January have been—*Isabella*, 2066 slabs. The export of tin from Singapore, from Oct. 24 to Dec. 24, was, to Great Britain, 890 pekuls; America, 852; Continental Europe, nil.; price $27. From Penang, during the same period, the export was, to Great Britain, 3005; America, nil; Continental Europe, 837 pekuls: price $25. Besides this, the *Rockcliff* was loaded with 70 tons, and the *Edinburgh Castle* with 200 tons.

The import and export of tin during the month of November, and the first eleven months of last year, compared with 1861 and 1862, have been as follows:—

	Month ended Nov. 30. 1861.	1862.	1863.	Eleven months ended Nov. 30. 1861.	1862.	1863.
Import ..... Cwts.	7515	5103	4749	52,379	67,562	42,405
Export—Foreign ..	121	645	968	16,583	20,843	20,021
English ..	4146	3694	5878	53,309	75,351½	78,035

TIN-PLATES.—The position of this article is much improved. At a largely attended meeting of the tin-plate makers, held at Gloucester, Jan. 26, it was determined to advance the prices of plates to 31s. for best charcoal, 29s. for second quality, and 26s. for coke, delivered in Liverpool. The demand continues good for export. The declared value of tin-plates exported during November and the first eleven months of last year, compared with 1861 and 1862, has been as follows:—

Month ended Nov. 30. 1861.	1862.	1863.	Eleven months ended Nov. 30. 1861.	1862.	1863.
£81,575	£76,314	£105,855	£817,821	£1,138,769	£1,200,126

VON DADELSZEN AND NORTH.

THE AMERICAN METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, JAN. 19.—The great activity of trade and the recent advances in gold have driven up the prices of metals beyond general anticipation. Speculation is active, money is easy, and the drain from consumption on stocks, which are generally light, and on production is unprecedented. These facts indicate further advances. The large increase made in their business by most of the older manufacturing establishments, and the great number of new concerns started or starting, will necessarily for a long while keep down stocks of metals, and sustain prices, as the demand will continue to increase.

ANTIMONY.—Stock moderate; 15½ c. to 16 c., holders.

INGOT COPPER is in active request, at 40 c. and 41 c. for Baltimore and Bergenport, and 41 c. and 42 c. for Lake, for whole parcels, and ½ c. to 1 c. more for store lots. The stocks of Lake are largely, if not entirely, in second hands; the stocks of ingot are unusually small, and considered by some parties inadequate for two months' supply of the demand in this market. The supplies of old copper are exhausted, and, owing to the general custom now prevailing of sheathing ships with yellow metal in place of copper, there is very little supply of old sheathing—formerly quite an item in the copper market. Manufactured copper feverish; nominally, for brazier's, 50 c., six months, 48 c., cash; yellow metal, 34 c. The European markets are active, and likely to advance.

PIG-IRON.—The demand very active. The advance in gold brought in buyers most unexpectedly, increasing the demand to such an extent that prices advanced rapidly, and makers were forced to reject orders. Sellers are cautious, and buyers anxious to secure, even at the highest advances, their season's supply of iron. No. 1 ex. was held at $43¼ to $44½, cash; No. 2 ex., $42¼ to $43¼; No. 2 grey forge, $40 to $41, best brands of Pennsylvania with Elizabethport delivery, &c. The increasing difficulties of the labour question, both in the iron and coal mines and all through the iron districts, are perplexing ironmasters greatly, and make the present and future cost of iron very uncertain. Labour is now the ruler, and capital the ruled. The demands of labour, owing to its scarcity, are very exacting, and perplex the calculations of the most careful and cautious. It would not be surprising should anthracite pig-iron advance to $50 per ton before the close of next summer.

CHARCOAL PIG-IRONS very scarce, with a large demand and inadequate supply. Cold-blast irons have sold as high as $85 per ton. Warm-blast are active—sale at $57 to $60 for best brand. No stocks on hand.

SCOTCH PIG-IRONS.—Stocks light, and demand good; prices range from $49·50 to $50, as per brand in lots from yard; buyers ready, and iron much wanted. New York imports Scotch pig-iron for the year 1863, 27,397 tons; ditto, 1862, 13,402 tons. In Glasgow mixed numbers are at 71s., and the stocks, which at the commencement of last year were at 740,000 tons, are reported to be much reduced; that market is likely to be a rising one.

BAR-IRONS.—The mills are all running full time, and well supplied with orders for some time to come; but are cautious about making future contracts, owing to the uncertainty of labour and supply, &c. The demand is likely to be very large for the ensuing four months; holders are, therefore, looking, both here and in Europe, for further large advances. In England the market is an advancing one, the mills well supplied with orders. Best refined American and English, ex stores, $125, less 4 per cent.; common ditto ditto, $115, less 4 per cent.; ex ship invoice lots, holders about $10 less. New York import of bar-irons for the year 1862, 24,003 tons; ditto ditto, 1863, 61,116 tons; ditto sheet ditto, 1862, 437,540 bundles; ditto ditto, 1863, 524,185 bundles.

RAILS.—Holders $80 to $90 for T, cash, and $90 to $95 for city rails.

SCRAP IRON.—The market excited by the recent Government sales at Washington, where No. 1 wrought brought $55·50, cash; old car-axles, $75; old car-wheels, $45, cash, at the place of sale.

IRON WIRE.—Five per cent. discount from last prices, nett cash; trade active; holders look for an immediate rise.

LEAD.—Galena, scarce and nominal; other brands, $10½ to $11; demand fair. New York import for the year 1863, 215,127 pigs; ditto ditto, 1862, 614,268 pigs.

SPELTER.—The demand is fair; the arrivals large, but the stock only moderate; Silesian rules at $9¼; American, $9¼ to $9¾ for Lehigh. New York import for the year 1863, 204,820 plates; ditto, ditto, 1862, 99,804 plates.

TIN.—The market has advanced; Straits now held firmly, at 47½ c. to 48 c.; English, 45 c. to 46 c.; Banca, 56 c. to 57 c., with a rising tendency. New York import for 1863, 59,095 pigs; ditto ditto, 1862, 76,410 pigs.

TIN-PLATES.—Stock fair; demand active; IC, $13·75 to $14·25; IC charcoal terne, $13 to $13·50; IC coke tin, $11·25 to $11·75; ditto terne, $10. Store prices, about 25 c. to 50 c. advance. New York import for 1863, 520,076; ditto, 1862, 489,014 boxes.

ZINC.—Sheet: stocks light; 12½ c. to 13½ c. per lb.

THOMAS J. POPE.

LECTURES FOR WORKING MEN—METALLURGY: IRON.—Dr. Percy gave a lecture on the above subject at the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, on Monday. Iron, comparatively speaking, is the most precious metal in the world; it was known at a very remote period. The lecturer showed a specimen of iron slag, brought from the vicinity of Mount Sinai, probably bearing a date anterior to the time of Moses. Iron is found in considerable abundance in nature. It is seldom, if ever, met with in a pure state. The purest iron is procured by the battery process. This method is made use of in coating copper-plates with a film of iron, which preserves them when used in printing. Iron has a high malleability, and can be easily rolled into sheets or converted into wire. Iron requires a high temperature for its fusion, and one peculiarity it has in becoming "pasty" through a range of temperature below its melting point. Attention was now called to the subject of welding, and it was shown that there is considerable difficulty in effecting it thoroughly, as an oxide exists on the surface of the metal which is not easily pressed out. Sand is frequently added, which, acting the part of an acid, forms a silicate of iron, which increases the fusibility of the scale. Wrought-iron, if melted, is always crystalline in its structure. Rolled iron is fibrous, each bar may be considered as a bundle of wires. Iron has a specific gravity of 8. It does not alter in a dry atmosphere, but in the presence of water it tarnishes, forming the sesquioxide, combined with a portion of water. There are several oxides of the metal—the protoxide, which does not exist in a separate state, but occurs in combination, as in green copperas; the sesquioxide, when the metal is exposed to a moist atmosphere; this oxide, known as colcother, is used in the arts for polishing glass; the magnetic oxide, a compound of the proto and sesquioxides, occurs in nature, and is so called on account of its magnetic properties. If the sesquioxide be heated, the water is driven off, and the magnetic oxide is produced. The lecturer then alluded to the reduction of the ores, and showed that it might be easily effected by the use of carbon at a high temperature. Reference was made to the use of carbonic oxide as a reducing agent. This gas performs a most important part in metallurgy. If brought in contact with the heated oxide of iron it turns into carbonic acid, reducing the metal to the pure state. Silica has a great affinity for iron; the silicate is found to melt at a much lower temperature than iron alone. Phosphorus and iron have also a strong affinity for each other; this union renders the iron cold-short, while, on the other hand, sulphur renders it hot-short. The compounds of carbon and iron are very important, under the forms of wrought-iron, cast-iron, and steel. If we examined cast-iron, we find fully 4¼ per cent. in the form of graphite, which is not in combination with the iron. In pure iron the carbon is diffused through the mass, which accounts for its softness. The lecturer, after giving a very interesting account of those compounds, remarked that the principal ores of iron were the magnetic oxide, the red and brown hematite, the spathic ore, and the clay-band ironstone.

At the Academy of Sciences, a letter from Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, to M. Elie de Beaumont, was read, in which the writer gave an account of certain metalliferous regions of North America. Copper mines are numerous along a line extending from the northern boundary of the State of Vermont to the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. The breadth of the belt of land varies from 15 to 25 miles, and contains copper pyrites, sulphuret and carbonates of copper, in strata of argillaceous schistose, the same sort of rock which contains the auriferous veins of North Carolina and Canada. Nova Scotia, also on the north-western coast, comprises some productive auriferous quartz, but miners find great difficulty in ridding it of the arseniuret of iron in the amalgamating process, because arsenic speedily destroys the amalgamating power of mercury. In the State of Missouri, the celebrated lead diggings of the environs of Poiosi contain the mineral in abundance, under the form of galena, in a yellowish red clay, and it is extracted with as much ease as potatoes are gathered in a field. The same writer states that in June last he received a mass of meteoric iron, found in the neighbourhood of Ducatah territory, from Major Hoffman, Government agent to the Ponca Indians. It had been taken for silver, and sent to Dr. Jackson to be analysed. Its specific weight is 7·922; it contains about 92 per cent. of iron, 7 of nickel, and traces of tin, phosphorus, cobalt, and chromium.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following—

B. SAMUELSON, Oxford, engineer.—An improvement in smelting iron ores. Jan. 9.

W. DENTON and J. WHITAKER, both of York.—Improvements in apparatus for preventing accidents in mines and collieries by breaking of ropes or overwinding. Jan. 13.

J. E. BAKER, Birmingham.—Improvements in retorts and furnaces for distilling coal and peat and other solid hydro-carbons, for the manufacture of volatile oils therefrom, which improvements may also be applied to retorts and furnaces used for other purposes. January 15.

J. FERNIE, Derby, engineer, and G. TAYLOR, York, ironmaster.—Improvements in machinery for shaping the edges of boiler and other plates. Nov. 30.

LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following:—

J. KIRKHAM, Middlesex.—Improved apparatus for generating heat for smelting, and other purposes. Aug. 6.

W. JONES, Lancaster, engineer.—Certain improvements in steam-boilers. Aug. 7.

R. A. BROOMAN, London.—Improvements in coke-ovens. Aug. 7.

E. B. WILSON, Westminster, engineer.—Improvements in blast-furnaces. Aug. 14.

W. T. BURY, York, steel manufacturer.—An improvement in vessels or baths for containing heated metals and fluxes employed in the process of hardening and tempering steel and steel articles. Oct. 12.

T. HARRISON, Durham, mechanical engineer.—Improvements in machinery for cutting and excavating coal and other minerals, applicable also to other mining purposes. Nov. 30.

LIST OF SPECIFICATIONS published during the week:—

Distilling and separating hydro-carburets and their derivatives, 1s.; working coal and other mines, 1s.; distilling bituminous substances, 4d.; miners' lamps, 4d.; indurating iron, &c., 4d.

L. DE FONTAINEMOREAU.

ECONOMIC PUMPING MACHINERY.—We have taken the opportunity during the past week of visiting the works of Messrs. Berger, of Bow, to witness the performance of one of Bastier's chain-pumps, to which we have upon several previous occasions favourably referred. The pump in question has a tube 4⅜ in. diameter, and with the pulley making 30 revolutions per minute, nearly 200 gallons of water per minute is raised. The length of tube employed is 130 feet, and the depth to the surface of the water ranges from 60 to 120 feet from the mouth of the pit. Although no ready means were at hand for ascertaining the precise quantity of power employed, no doubt is entertained of the efficiency of the pump; the manager of the works stating that two pumps, 6½-in. cylinder and 3 ft. stroke, which the chain-pump has replaced, employed about the same power to raise half the quantity of water, consequently the chain-pump is equal in power to four of the 6½-in. pumps 3 ft. stroke. The smoothness and regularity with which the pump works is surprising—the framing carrying the pulley upon which the chain works being simply stood upon a couple of baulks of timber, and the vibration positively imperceptible. The comparatively small amount of power necessary for the efficient working of the pump may be judged of from the fact that the motion was communicated by an ordinary vulcanised rubber band from a pulley of 12 in. diameter, the pulley upon the axle of the pump being about 3 feet diameter.

FURNACES.—In constructing a furnace, according to the invention of Mr. J. Juckes, jun., of Bow, a series of parallel axes are employed, which at their ends turn in suitable bearings, and when in use they are all caused to rotate slowly in the same direction. It is preferred that the parts of those axes which are intermediate of the bearings in which they are supported are turned should be of square section. On these axes discs are placed side by side, and the discs on the surrounding axes are either arranged to come under their peripheries in the same lines from front to back of the furnace, or the discs on one axis are arranged in the lines of the spaces between the discs of the next axis. In the angular spaces between the discs on one axis and the discs on the next axis short bars are applied, which, in some cases, may be arranged to have a rocking, or up and down, motion communicated to them, in order to assist moving the fuel, and in clearing the air spaces between them and between the discs. By thus arranging a series of discs, with intermediate bearing bars in the angular spaces between them and the fuel in the furnace, and by giving a continous rotary motion to all the discs, so that parts of their peripheries move in a direction from front to back of the furnace, the fuel will be constantly moved from the front end of the furnace to the back end thereof.

LINING LEAD PIPES WITH TIN.—Some improvements in the manufacture of leaden pipes have been invented by Mr. A. H. Hamon, of Paris. The invention consists in lining the pipes with tin, or other suitable metal or alloy, which is not liable to be affected by any liquid that may be conveyed through the pipe, and which is not likely to be injurious to health. The leaden pipe is heated, and a metal case is inserted therein, in such a manner as to leave an annular space all round between the core and the leaden pipe. The space is filled up with molten tin, which firmly adheres to the lead. The pipe may then be drawn down in the ordinary way, and a leaden pipe with a tin lining will be produced.

TUBE-JOINTS.—Instead of making joints between the ends of the tubes and the tube-plates, by means of screwed glands, or by any other of the usual means, he employs a peculiar form of metal ferule. The tube-plate has holes drilled, or otherwise formed true, of a diameter larger than the external diameter of the tubes, so as to admit of a ferule being inserted, and such holes may either be parallel or slightly taper. Each end of each tube being first made cylindrically true and smooth, and the tube being sufficiently long to project through the tube-plate to some extent, and the iron, steel, or other metal ferule is forced over and driven on to the end of the tube, and into the annular space left between the external diameter of the tube and the interior surface of the hole in the tube-plate. The ferules are formed with a shoulder or bend at one end, of a sufficiently increased diameter to enable the ferule to be drawn from off the end of the tube, and out of the hole in the tube-plate, by means of a fork-like instrument or suitable lever tool employed for that purpose.

HARRISON'S ECCENTRIC PUMP.—An improved pump, which is stated to be light, compact, very durable, and not liable to choke or get out of order from any cause, is described in the San Francisco *Mining and Scientific Press*, the inventor being Capt. C. H. Harrison, the old Mare Island Pilot. The pump is self-lubricating, and has neither valves nor packing, and can either as a suction or force-pump. It can be run fast or slow, according to the necessities of the case, and the quantity of water discharged is in proportion to its speed. When operating as a mere suction-pump, it throws a continuous stream, and is not intermittent, like the common lift-pump. The working arrangements of the pump consist of a smaller cylinder working upon an eccentric shaft within the larger stationary one. The motion of the inner cylinder is a rolling and not a sliding motion, as in most case with nearly or quite all other pumps in use. It is, in fact, the motion of an eccentric strap; hence, the less liability of this than almost any other pump to wear by the action of gravel, when employed for mining and similar purposes. So nicely are all the parts of this pump adjusted, even in those of the lowest calibre, that it might be effectually used for an air-pump. One of these pumps has been in constant operation at the Centreville Salt Works, in Alameda County, for nearly twelve months as a suction pump, throwing 600 gallons per minute, running at a very slow motion. There is another at work in a mine in Mexico, raising a column of water 200 ft. Another was recently employed in pumping water and grit from a stranded ship in Bellingham Bay, three months. The same identical pump, without any repairs whatever, was taken to the late fair at Sacramento, where it worked quite as well as though it had never been used before. The pump is considered to be alike applicable to mining and general purposes.

THE GREAT DARREN.—We have for a long time stated that the Great Darren Mine would prove to be one of the great mining prizes of the country. We are now in a position to say that this condition of the property is realised. We have some pride in this, as mining predictions are sometimes subject to be frustrated; but when a prophecy proves true it is another link in the chain of evidences to prove that so much may be known of the success *a priori*, and that the whole proceedings [connected with mines, and *indicia* leading to discoveries, are phenomena the elements of which, to a certain extent, can be read and turned to advantage before the substance is found. In point of fact, it is the shadow appearing before the substance; and the value of this natural, although somewhat metaphysical, state of things to man cannot be overrated; for, although evidence is not sufficiently substantial to be relied upon as certainly as the mathematical reading of a plan and section, it is a finger post, with the direction sufficiently distinct pointed to avoid all danger of losing the way; but without such hints for progression and guidance, much of our wanderings in the underground ways of mining would be fruitless and unavailing. It was, however, as we have often repeated with regard to Darren, almost a matter of certainty that this would prove a great mine: 120 years ago a company of gentlemen of Flintshire worked the great range of ore ground west of the encampment, to such an extent that they realised between 7000*l.* and 8000*l.* a year; and the Cornish historian, Borlase, said of Darren that in his day it was the most peculiar mine he had ever seen, describing the appearance of long files of men blasting the ore in a cutting, or cross-cut, 180 ft. below the surface. The Great Darren silver lode passes through a mountain crowned by a Roman encampment. This encampment stands 480 ft. above the eastern valley, a valley full of valuable mines, containing the Consols, Cwm Erfin, Cwm Sebon, Cwm Darren, the Great Darren, and that richest, widest, and most profitable lode of all in the district, the Bronfloyd Mine. The mountain has been pierced all through by adit levels, and through the summit has been worked, so as to form a perpendicular chasm, answering that word-painting descrip-

given in the Irish name of the pass of Mount Gabriel, in West Cork, which, being translated, means cleft with a sword. Much of the higher body of the Darren lode being excavated for the metals, it was advised that a shaft should be sunk under the base of the mountain. This has been effected under Oliver's level, at the foot of the hole on the eastern side of the encampment. This shaft has been sunk 10 fms., and the ore ground excavating along and on the sides of the level, at the bottom of the shaft, yields 2 tons, or 40*l.* worth of ore per fm. The course of silver-lead ore is very wide, averaging 15 ft., and the ground can be broken and taken away for about 2*l.* per cubic fathom. This run of ore already has been opened for a length of 30 yards—16 men can take away of this ore about 40 cubic fathoms per month, yielding 30 tons, or about 600*l.* worth of ore; but, as other tutwork is necessary for preparing the ore ground for working, we will take 25 men as the number to be employed for all purposes, such as sinking shafts, driving levels, and stoping away the ore. The cost of stoping 40 fms. of ground is 50*l.*; tutwork, 30*l.*; dressing 30 tons of ore, 60*l.*; carriage, 60*l.*; royalty, 80*l.*; agency, 30*l.*; materials, &c., 30*l.*; sundries, 30*l.*; 390*l.* out of 600*l.* leaves a monthly profit of 210*l.*, or an annual profit of 2520*l.*, from 15 fathoms long of ore ground. Now, most of the ore formations in Cardiganshire are 60 fms. long, and there appears every probability that this will open to the same extent. In that case, this deposit alone would give a profit of 10,080*l.* a year; but no doubt exists that this is only a short piece, compared to the whole length of productive lodes in the Darren grant, and much greater discoveries will soon be made.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Wheal Metal continues to look remarkably well. The fine course of ore at Ivey and Metal shafts still holds on first-rate, and, notwithstanding the heavy amount of pitwork fixed in both shafts during the last two months, the tin sale will be even larger than usual.

PROSPER UNITED.—The copper ore sold on Thursday for 1424*l.*, and the tin for January having fetched 1020*l.*, the returns amount to 2444*l.*, and leave a very handsome profit for the month. The mine is opening exceedingly well, and the returns will be increased. Though the shares have risen lately, they are yet among the very cheapest in the market.

PENHALLOW MOOR.—At the recent meeting of adventurers, held at Truro, Mr. Edward Michell was appointed purser of the mine, at a salary of 4*l.* 4*s.* per month. Mr. Michell has been the purser of East Wheal Rose and of Cargoll Mines upwards of thirty years. He and his family were the largest holders in East Wheal Rose, and they still continue the largest holders in Cargoll, with the exception of Mr. Henry Phillpotts, who holds a third part of Cargoll.

CARGOLL.—This mine continues to turn out well. The next quarterly meeting will be held on Friday, when the agents' report and the statement of accounts will, no doubt, for the sake of the public, appear in the Journal. The writer considers the publication of the *Mining Journal* an indispensable *institution* in all matters relating to legitimate mining, and should, therefore, be made the medium through which all mining intelligence should be communicated.

NORTH LEVANT.—The ground in the Mexico and Borlase's lodes continues hard, and has not for some time, nor does not now, produce sufficient tin to pay the cost of opening the ground. In the East Levant part of the sett they have in the last six months erected a suitable engine for winding and pumping, the water being easy, and the ground also. They have cleared up the old shaft, which was small, and made it good 12 ft. by 4 ft.; put in pitwork and a double skipway for 50 fms. from surface, the adit being 30 fms. The old workings are about 20 fathoms deeper, and which they hope to fork and clear within two months. They have already set some tribute pitches, and more will be set as the levels are cleared. The prospect here are cheering.

LUDCOTT AND WREY.—This property, comprising two mines which have paid dividends, at last shows signs of life and vigour. Capt. Knapp considers the report favourable; and as there was only 215*l.* against the mine, which, taking the call into consideration, is changed into a credit of 800*l.*, a dividend may be expected at the next meeting. It is calculated that if the anticipations of the captain be borne out, that a rich deposit of silver-lead (as in Wheal Crebor) may be found under the elvan, the shares would be worth six times their present price, as the property might then be considered a permanent dividend-paying one.

PENNANCE CONSOLS.—This mine, situate in Budock, near Falmouth, which was commenced by Mr. Joshua Fox, the owner of the minerals, and who has expended 6000*l.* in available work, has been taken up by a respectable party, and will be worked under the direction of a board, of which Mr. Fox is a member. The London office is at No. 249, Strand; and the purser is Mr. Corfield, of Falmouth, the well-known estate agent and auctioneer. The lead lode is the same as that in the Swanpool Mine, which yielded large returns, and would be worked there to this day, but for mismanagement. The lead is argentiferous. There are also four or five copper lodes in the sett, of a kindly character, but very little has been done on them. It is intended by a cross-cut in the valley, to intersect all the lodes about 20 fathoms from surface. Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, has reported highly of the ground, and has great confidence that the result of the working will be satisfactory to the company. The works are already in progress, an engine of small dimensions is to be erected, in the first instance for a trial of the lodes, to be afterwards used as a steam-whim and crusher. The agents are proceeding carefully and judiciously, in a miner-like manner.

ST. JUST UNITED.—The returns from this mine for the past month fully justify the captain's calculation that when the 80 heads of stamps get into working order the returns would be largely increased. The returns for the past month has been 25 tons 5 cwts., realising 1790*l.*, the larger proportion of which brought 75*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

EAST TYWARNHAILE.—This mine immediately adjoins the Great Tywarnhaile Mines, and is in the immediate vicinity of Great Wheal Charlotte, which left profits of more than 2000*l.* per month; of Wheal Towan, which returned upwards of 180,000*l.* in two years; of Wheal Music, which returned upwards of 30,000*l.* profits; is immediately to the north of East Wheal Ellen, which is now opening up so well, and is, in fact, in one of the best districts in the county, in congenial strata, with masterly lodes, intersected by fine cross-courses, and thus possessing all the requisites for forming a profitable and lasting mine. In addition to this, it is drained by the Great Tywarnhaile Mine to a great depth, consequently no pumping machinery will be required, and, under these circumstances, success is almost a matter of certainty. The mine is, we believe, to be worked on the limited liability principle, with an ample capital, of which it is likely that not more than two-thirds will be called up.

The LLANGAN LEAD MINE has been inspected and reported upon by Mr. Thomas L. Cottingham. He states that the lodes are all situated in carboniferous limestone, which is always favourable for the production of lead ore. He considers that the necessary buildings will cost about 2000*l.* An outlay of about 130*l.* per month, everything included, will be necessary. It is well worth the outlay for trial, and he has no fear of the result.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—The purser writes:—"The junction of the Wheal Grylls rich lodes (called Georgia, Standard, and Fisher's lodes) will most certainly prove to yield in Grylls Wheal Florence immense deposits of tin."

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON (near West Chiverton).—Several lead lodes have been discovered in this mine, and lead broken, rich for silver. The agent has taken great care in tracing the Chiverton lodes, and he asserts confidently that he has discovered them within the ambit of Great West Chiverton sett, as well as other lodes. Mr. J. Goyne, jun., of St. Agnes, has taken the matter up in earnest, and there is little doubt but the number of shares (3000) will speedily be taken up. In the neighbourhood of the mine several have become adventurers, which certainly speaks well for it.

THE CHIVERTON DISTRICT.—"A valuable sett, adjoining West Chiverton and Chiverton Moor." It is said that Mr. Goyne, jun., of St. Agnes, has succeeded in obtaining the licenses to mine on the estate of Ventonwease, which adjoins the limits of West Chiverton, Wentworth Consols (the entire property of Mrs. Cookney, of London), and Chiverton Moor, and it is the prevailing opinion that it is one of the best setts in the county of Cornwall. Great difficulties have from time to time presented themselves, and much trouble taken by Mr. Goyne to overcome them; but he will, it is fully expected, now be well paid for his trouble and perseverance, and the lords will have no cause to regret granting to him, but, on the contrary, realise a steadily increasing income, by way of dues.

The PRINCE ARTHUR MINE, formerly Old Wheal Betsy, is just started with sufficient capital to give it a fair trial, and the risk is considered to be very small. The mine paid dividends for many years, and had its own smelting-works The reworking of the mine will give much employment in the neighbourhood, and as the price of lead is at present twice as high as it was when the mine was last worked, the adventurers have excellent prospects before them. There is a splendid stream of water, which will greatly facilitate the working of the mine.

ROBOROUGH CONSOLS is likely to be the best tin mine in the two counties. They are rapidly progressing with the buildings for the engines, which will be on the mine in a few days. A large quantity of ore is waiting the erection of the stamps to prepare it for market.

KITT HILL will be a second Carn Brea. At Hingston Down Mine there is a further improvement in the 110 fathom level, which is worth 130*l.* per fathom. The mine is likely to be one of the best and lasting mines in the locality, and one of the prizes of 1864. A great number of shares are being bought in the district.

The GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton) MINE is likely to surpass all expectations. Although the first sod for the engine-shaft was only cut in April last, the shaft is now down from 20 to 30 fathoms, and in the cross-cut in the 20 fathom level the lode has been cut. Present appearances indicate that this piece of mineral ground is very valuable, and likely to prove a great prize to the fortunate adventurers

WHEAL SETON.—This mine, from the present and future prospects, is one of the cheapest in the county. The dividend on Monday was 4*l.* per share; leaving a balance in hand of 614*l.* The next meeting will show a profit of about 2200*l.*, which will give a 5*l.* dividend, and add about 200*l.* to the balance. With their large reserves of copper ore, and greatly increasing returns of tin, this dividend may be fully maintained, if not increased. The sump-winze, which a short time since looked as if it were going to fall entirely, is now worth from 12 to 15 tons per fm., and improving. Other parts of the mine are looking equally as well. Shares at 16*l.* (about the present price) will be only 65,340*l.* for the mine, paying over 15 per cent. per annum on a 4*l.* dividend.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS is very much improved in the bottom level, and is now worth 15*l.* per fathom, hitherto valueless. Other parts are also looking well. This mine bids fair to resume its former position in the Dividend List.

WHEAL CROFTY.—This mine is looking better in one or two most important points. In the 50 fm. level, driving west, the lode is much improved, and from present appearances a course of ore seems to be not far off. This is one of the most important points in the mine, as the level is to the west of the little cross-course, and driving towards the great cross-course, in addition to which, the lode is changing its bearing in the same direction as that in which such large deposits of ore were met with on the other side of the cross-course. It has been against the cross-courses that the great discoveries have been made in Cook's Kitchen and other rich mines in the Camborne and Illogan districts; and it is a known fact that, in the same strata, parallel lodes intersected by the same cross-courses make rich in opposite points. Looking at all these characteristics, and also at the fact that the mine is in the centre of the richest copper-mining district in the world, that it is bounded by mines every one of which has paid large dividends, that its lodes have been productive in shallow levels, and that from this mine, when worked in conjunction with North and South Crofty as "East Crofty," upwards of 300,000*l.* has been paid in dividends to the adventurers, there cannot be the slightest doubt that it offers chances of success rarely to be met with.

WHEAL CURTIS.—The engine-shaft is now drained to the bottom of the mine, and preparations made for immediately driving to cut the Curtis lode at this level. On the western side of the slide the lode is producing large quantities of copper ore, and the sampling will be between 50 and 60 tons, about 20 of which will be from the halvans. The Curtis lode has recently been cut on the eastern side of the slide, where it is a fine masterly lode, producing considerable quantities of copper ore. This lode will be cut in about two months, by a level driven from the present bottom of the engine-shaft, and there is every reason to expect a good course of ore at this level. The lode in the 10 fm. level, in the western part of the mine, is worth about 1½ ton per fm.; in the bottom of the 10 fm. level it is worth about 2 tons per fm.; and in the bottom of the 20 fm. level it is worth 3½ tons per fm. The mines in this district have all made rich from comparatively shallow levels, and the courses of ore have held down well, and is evidenced by the fact that Crenver and Abraham was worked at a considerable profit down to the 200 fm. level, and that when it was abandoned at that depth it was doing so well as to justify the formation of a company, with a capital of 150,000*l.*, to re-work it, under an improved price of metal.

WEST CLIFFORD UNITED.—We are glad to learn this concern is progressing very satisfactorily. Parties of great respectability are applying for shares; this we predicted, as the property itself would necessarily command a strong opinion as to its value, being surrounded by the richest mines in the district, and taking the lodes of the Clifford Amalgamated, which is now the richest mine in the locality. Besides, the parties connected with the promotion of the undertaking are so well known in the county and in London, that it cannot fail to command the confidence of the public.

NORRIS (Silver-Lead).—The large deposit of carbonate of barytes (15 tons per fathom) discovered, and accompanied by lead ore, carbonate of lime, blende, &c., all in the congenial stratum of blue clay-slate, leave little doubt that a few months will make this property highly valuable. The mine is under the able management of Capt. Roach, of Bryntail and other mines in Montgomeryshire.

CALVADNACK MINE sold, during the last three months, 36 tons of tin, which realised 2345*l.*, and in the last three months 13 tons, which brought 873*l.*, and left a profit. A good discovery has recently been made in the bottom of the mine, in the 92 east (and east of cross-course), where the lode is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The mine is divided into 915 shares, upon which 24*l.* a share has been paid, and the present price is only 6½ to 7¼. Surely, with a mine like this, paying its way, and likely in the next three months to make a profit, with Capt. Charles Thomas (of Dolcoath Mine) as its manager, it is surprising that the shares are not nearer what they were once—80*l.* a share; and, from what has been stated with respect to the future excellent prospects, it is not improbable, but very possible, that they will ere long reach this figure. This mine is selling at a market value of only 7000*l.*, whereas there are many selling at 45,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* not doing near so well, or have got such good prospects as Calvadnack Mine.

THE PROSPECTS OF GERMAN MINING ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Much anxiety is felt by those connected by investment with German mines with regard to the ultimate effect of the present contention upon their interests. On that point nothing is to be apprehended beyond a temporary market depreciation of shares; this the most sanguine must have anticipated, every description of stock being sensitive to circumstances that disturb the course of commercial intercommunication, and circumscribe industrial operations, but in the present day the duration of European hostilities is not likely to be prolonged. States and empires are too dependent on each other for the essentials of civilised life to long occupy hands with the sword which should be employed with the implements of labour and industry in the arts and sciences. Society now is not supported by mere bread alone; it is sustained by a high order of intelligence, which not only presides over and directs its progress, but infuses into its general action a peaceful tendency, calculated to make strife and contention rare and exceptional. Influence like this, then, will have its due weight, and the natural inference is it will bring the conflict now being carried on to an early close. Taking, therefore, the entire bearings of the case into consideration, there is no cause for panic among those embarked in mining adventure, whether in Prussia, Austria, the minor States of the Federation, or in Northern Europe. Some inconvenience will, no doubt, arise from having projects kept in abeyance, and the prestige of actual workings lowered, but no further injurious results need be anticipated from the present deplorable disturbance. A little patience is in this instance a great virtue.

We have ever carefully abstained from advancing any opinion whatever depreciative of continental mine enterprise. We believe there are to be found in France and in Germany, taking it in its entirety, most valuable and available mineral resources; in fact, the reports of acknowledged eminent men, corroboratory of the fact, are not to be doubted. However, the merits thus claimed have been opposingly but most intelligently discussed, leaving very positive parties at either side of the argument, who are fully entitled to hold good their opinions and justify their faith; but what is now suggested is, that those who are shareholders in German mines should not allow themselves to be frightened out of their propriety by the adverse contingencies which have arrived, nor should those who have foreign projects on the *tapis* be crestfallen and discouraged. The time both classes of interest will have to abide will, probably, be only a few weeks; not that shall occur in so short a space a restoration of tranquility, but the position of affairs will be then more defined, and the political future will be in some measure relieved from the gloominess that at this moment so densely and proximately overshadows it, thereby enabling people to perceive clearly to what lengths they may go in mining or any other pursuit within the range of enterprise. Seeing their way will render them less timid and apprehensive, even though the risk be doubled.

In the columns of the Journal have repeatedly appeared warnings against precipitancy in buying or selling mine-interest: no later than the past week an instance occurred of a mine—some considerable time worked prospectively, or rather promisingly—cutting rich; but it so happened that several of the shareholders, irritated or scared by the announcement of a small call, sold on the day previously to, some on the very forenoon of, that on which the good news reached London, a proceeding of which they had great cause to repent, for the price of the shares suddenly doubled, and has since steadily increased. Allegations have been put forth respecting the tardiness of the local agent in dispatching the report to the London office of the company; however, that is a matter of enquiry, for the institution of which the committee of management is responsible to the public, as well as to those immediately concerned; and in the absence of information thus officially acquired, it would be unwise and unjust to prejudge the question. One thing is apparent, that shareholders have a legal right to exercise the closest scrutiny into the working and arrangement of those undertakings in which they invest; but, as a body, they are strangely remiss and apathetic in exercising such supervision. The cry of laxity of duty, or want of principle, or unfaithfulness, is easily, and in some instances readily, raised against officials; but there is a plain and simple process of testing its fallacy or the opposite; and the accused, confident in integrity, unjustly assailed, should be as prompt to appeal through it as the accusing parties to put it in action. No rule is more worthy of attention than that which prescribes full, frank, and rapid communication between those entrusted with the interest of "adventurers" and that body; nor should the slightest dereliction of such duty be allowed to pass unreprehended; and it becomes a question whether a captain or agent of a mine cannot be made legally responsible for losses directly accruing to his employers from the falsification, withholding, or delaying of his reports. Such a power would at least insure caution, though it might not exactly inspire fidelity, and it would prevent any unfair advantage being taken for jobbing purposes by those responsibly employed under a company.

We repeat that the system of mine management, as it is, opens a wide door for all, who have invested their capital under its auspices, to enter and see, hear and judge for themselves, or appoint trustworthy representatives to do so for them. Well, the law expressly provides them such a right, and regardless of it, they have only themselves to blame, when the neglect becomes its own Nemesis; consequently, they who on account of such inadvertence lose must not consider themselves authorised to stand in the highways and byeways and rail against their fortunes. He is but a sorry business man who will not look after the balance at his bankers, or check his cashier's totting up, and none should go into mining who will not utilise the numerous means at hand of becoming cognisant of the details of its progress. From numerous enquiries current, and some doubtings and misgivings broadly expressed with reference to German mines, either worked or intended to be exploited by the subscription of English capital, we have been induced to touch upon the subject, and believe in the opinion already expressed; and this said, all is said that can be—the state of Germany considered—advanced in a favourable point of view. And here the state of mining in this country is presented in truly a cheering contrast. Independent of its own productive merits, real and perspective, it receives an increased vitalising impulse from the quotations on the metal market, which, albeit, shadowed in some degree by a combination of circumstances arising out of the foreign difficulties, and to which all commerce is more or less subservient; yet does it exhibit a stability of great significance to the mining interest. It would be unworthy of any section of the community to desire to invest its good-luck in the misfortune of its neighbours, but whatever charitable sentiments may be entertained, there is the probability—the word certainty might be appropriately indited—that ultimately the continental war will cause an augmented demand on our mine labour and metal market.

MENTOR.

EXTRAORDINARY RESCUE.—On Monday, while a man named Dunstan was employed at the 190 f.m. level of Wheal Clifford, near Chacewater, the timber on which he was standing gave way, and he was precipitated down 25 fathoms into about 11 feet of water. A young man named Barratt descended from the 200 fm. level, and plunged into the water. In a short time he brought up Dunstan, who was insensible, and apparently dead. The gallant act was committed at great risk, as the rescurer could not swim.

MONSTER STEAM-WHISTLE.—A new steam-whistle (to arouse the workmen), 6 ft. high and 15 in. in diameter, has been erected on Colt's Revolver Factory, in Hartford, Connecticut.

THE GLAMORGAN IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Capital £40,000, in 8000 shares of £5 each.
Deposit, 10s. on application, and 20s. on allotment.
Thirty days' notice of calls, which will not exceed £1 per share.
Registered under the Companies Acts. Each member's liability limited to the amount of his subscription.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH ATWELL, Esq., 13, Campden Hill Villas, Kensington.
JAMES BANCKS, Esq., 32, Bucklersbury, and Broxbourne. [Wales.
D. HOUGHTON, Esq., Newhall-street, Birmingham; and Pforchdwm, Neath, South
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Esq., Carrick on Shannon.
HENRY PHILIPPS, Esq., 10, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park.
WILLIAM GIBSON, Esq., 40, Broad-street-buildings.

BANKERS—The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited), Lothbury.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Fullwood.
TEMPORARY OFFICES,—41, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing a long lease of and working a very valuable deposit of argillaceous iron ore.

The estate is situated in the parish of Michaelston-super-Afon, in the county of Glamorgan, and consists of more than 1000 acres; and is most conveniently situated within 5½ miles from Britonferry Docks, and the important ironworks in this neighbourhood.

At a very moderate estimate, it is calculated that this estate contains about 8000 tons of ironstone in each acre of ground, which, after making the usual deductions for faults pillars, waste, &c., would give about 9,000,000 tons in the whole estate, equivalent to an out-put of 200 tons per day, or 60,000 tons per annum for 152 years.

It is calculated that not more than half the capital will be required.

With regard to profits, it may be safely reckoned at 2s. 6d. per ton nett, and this, upon an out-put of 200 tons per day, would yield a dividend of 20 to 25 per cent. upon the amount of capital proposed to be called up; this is without allowing for the profit upon manufactured pigs.

No promotion money will be paid by the company.

All the preliminary expenses, except law charges, up to the date of allotment, are, by agreement, not to exceed £500.

Should no allotment be made, all deposits will be returned, free from any deduction.

The Articles of Association of the company contain no unusual clauses, and can be seen at the offices of the company.

Full prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the secretary.

EAST BRONFLOYD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 5000 shares of £2 each.

DIRECTORS.

Major-General R. SHORTREDE, Blackheath.
Lieut.-Col. F. WEMYSS, 29, Addison-road North, Notting-hill.
J. MACLEAN, Esq., The Grove, Hammersmith.
M. C. SETON, Esq., Randolph House, Maida-hill.

The Directors are prepared to allot new shares in this company, bearing a perpetual preference dividend of 20 per cent to a number not exceeding 1000, as authorised by the company at a special general meeting, held on January 23.

The works at the mine are in active operation, and in the 25 fm. level the vein has been cut through 18 ft. of profitable ore, being very much richer than the 15 fm. level above, where ore is also being worked, giving, in the words of Captain M. Francis, who lately inspected the mine on behalf of some of the shareholders, "evidence of a great mine below."

The preference shares now issued will enable the company (as the machinery is all completed and at work) to sink another 10 or 15 fathoms, when, judging from the ore already seen, and the great profits of the adjoining mine at that depth, there can be little doubt that a profitable mine will be laid open.

Between 200 and 300 preference shares have been subscribed for by the directors and a few friends, and the remainder will be alloted as applications are received.

Full information and application forms can be obtained of the secretary, at the offices of the company, 1a, Adelphi-terrace, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.

THE WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.
10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK M. WILLIAMS, Esq., Goonvrea, Scorrier, Cornwall.
Col. BUSH, 55, York-terrace, Regent's Park (Director of the Quebrada Land, Railway, and Mining Company).
T. E. LANYON, Esq., Kennal Vale, Cornwall.
CHARLES TITIAN HAWKINS, Esq., Oxford.
JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-st., London. } Directors of the St. Just
THOMAS COOPER SMITH, Esq., 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London. } United Mines.
FRANCIS PRYOR, Esq., Redruth, Cornwall.
RICHARD MICHELL, Esq., Littlebeside, Redruth.

BANKERS—Alliance Bank, Lothbury.
SOLICITOR—James Bell, Esq., Abchurch-lane.
AUDITORS.

Messrs. Cooper Brothers, Public Accountants, George-street, Mansion House.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 9, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.
" Kerr, Anderson, and Brodie, 132, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.
" Leigh, Molyneux, and Co., 28, Princess-street, Manchester.
" John Gledhill and Co., Corn Exchange, Leeds.
" Luke Arnold and Co., Small-street, Bristol.

MANAGER—Thomas Cooper Smith, Esq.

OFFICES,—5, WARNFORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY.

The object of this company is to work the Ting Tang, West Ting Tang, South Ting Tang, and Wheal Moyle setts.

This extensive property is situated in the south-eastern declivity of Carn Marth Hill, bounded on the east by the celebrated Clifford Amalgamated Mines, the county cross-course being the boundary or division of the two setts, and in the centre of the most productive group of copper mines in Cornwall. The following extracts from a paper by R. Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., on the Mineral Wealth of Cornwall, will show the immense returns made by some few only of the mines in this district, at a period when the mining interests had not the facilities for working mines they now have. It appears from these extracts that nine mines returned, from the year 1815 to 1850, 1,298,722 tons of ore, of the value of £8,035,990. The whole of the lodes, so rich in the mines referred to, traverse the Ting Tang sett, or are to be found parallel north or south within three quarters of a mile.

The granite dipping south-east forms a junction with the clay-slate in the north-west part of the setts, which also contains several cross-courses (the principal of which is the great county cross-course, being the eastern boundary), where the junction of strata occurs, and where the lodes intersect the cross-courses, the great deposits of the Gwennap district have been found, some making in the granite, others in the clay-slate, as the following summary will illustrate:—

In Granite.	Dividends.	In Clay-slate.	Dividends.
Tresavean	£454,422	Great Consols and Utd. Mines (now Clifford Amalgamated)	£1,199,828
Réauchamp Buller	120,000	Unity	330,000
Penstruthal	130,000	Maid	40,000
Jewell	250,000	Poldice	200,000
Damsel	180,000	West Clifford United (late Ting Tang)	50,000
Gorland	150,500		
Treskerby	200,000		
Trethellan	48,000		
Trevisky Barrier	37,000		

The above mines have been very profitable for many years. The great mass of the ore produced was mostly made between the 150 and 250 fm. levels, whilst no part of Ting Tang has been sunk below the 140 fm. level.

There are eight lodes already discovered in the Ting Tang sett, all of which have been very productive in this and the adjoining mines; of these the middle lode should be particularly noticed. East of John's shaft, in the 140 fm. level, there is a good course of ore, and west of the shaft this lode has a most extraordinary appearance; it is 13 ft. wide, composed of gossan, and letting out large quantities of warm water. This gossan is regarded by the miners of the district as the back of large deposits of copper formed in the granite beneath.

The prospects of the West Clifford United will bear comparison with any progressive mine in the county. It is surrounded by rich mines. It contains many and productive lodes. It is intersected by several cross-courses and elvans. In it a junction of strata occurs. It has yielded large dividends. It is in comparative infancy. All the shafts and levels are in good repair. All necessary buildings are erected on the mine. It can be forked in a short time, and at a limited expense; in fact, it contains all the elements of success. To develope the West Clifford United Mines it is proposed to sink Roache's engine shaft under the 110, from 20 to 40 fms. deeper, to reach the level from which such profitable returns have been made in the neighbouring mines.

Before this depth is attained it is with strong reasons expected the next three lodes south will be together in the shaft; at this point important discoveries are anticipated. It will also be necessary to extend the cross-cuts to intersect the south lodes, which lodes have never been sought after in Ting Tang, although they have given great riches in the mines lying east—viz., the Wheal Clifford, Amalgamated, Nangiles, and others.

The late proprietors left the works in good condition, with the surface buildings in their proper places; this will be a saving of many thousands of pounds, and much valuable time to the company. The railway passes through the mine, by which all ores and materials can be conveyed at the cheapest rates.

The reports annexed are from men of long practical experience and a full knowledge of the district. Their testimony as to the highly promising character of the property, and the great local advantages by which it is surrounded, will be read with interest, and leave nothing to be urged by the directors except an assurance of their strong confidence as to its value.

The company has entered into a most favourable arrangement for the purchase of this property for £10,000, and the vendor has consented to take half in cash and half in shares. These terms embrace a lease for 21 years, on highly favourable terms; the benefit of the work already done, the engine and other machinery upon the mine, the plant, houses, materials, &c., which are estimated at great value.

The capital of the company is fixed at £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each, but from estimates made by those who have reported upon the mine, a much less sum will place it in a profitable state.

A considerable proportion of the capital has been subscribed for; the directors will proceed with the works as soon as they deem a sufficient number of shares has been applied for.

Plans and sections of the property, with specimens of ore from the mines, may be seen at the offices of the company, where prospectuses, additional reports, and every information may be obtained.

Applications for shares to be made to the bankers, brokers, and manager at the office of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Shares £5 each. Deposit on application 10s. per share, and 10s. on allotment.

To the Directors of the West Clifford United Tin and Copper Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid £ to your credit at the Alliance Bank, Lothbury, London, I hereby request that you will allot me shares in the West Clifford United Tin and Copper Mining Company (Limited), and I agree to accept such shares or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

Name .....
Date.....day of.....1864. Address .....

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SALES OF COUNTRY AND TOWN LANDS,
500,000 acres, for the first settlement of that part of the province.
Half to be sold in Adelaide, and half in London.
PRELIMINARY LAND SALE UNDER THE ACT.

Notice is hereby given, under the authority of the above-named Act, and in conformity with the regulations in force, that, on the 1st day of March ensuing, and in subsequent days till close, LETTERS of APPLICATION, accompanied by the corresponding receipts of deposit, previously paid into the Bank of England to the account of the Agent-General of South Australia, will be RECEIVABLE at this office from PERSONS WILLING to PURCHASE LANDS at 7s. 6d. per acre, in the first or preliminary land sale, containing 781 allotments, each allotment consisting of 160 acres of country land, and one town lot of half an acre. For such purpose this office will be kept open daily from 10 till 3 o'clock, and closed on the 29th day of March at 3 P.M., or as soon as 781 applications shall have been received.

G. S. WALTERS, Agent-General of South Australia, the Officer appointed for the sale of land under the Act.

5, Copthall-court, London, E.C., 1st Feb., 1864.

N.B.—Copies of the Act and regulations of the form required to pay deposit in the first instance at the Bank of England, and of the printed letter of application to be, subsequently, signed by persons desirous of acquiring allotments, may be obtained, with other information, at this office.

FREEHOLD OF NINE AND A HALF ACRES, with

NUMEROUS BUILDINGS, and two chimney stalks, at St. Helen's, with canal and railway communication, FOR IMMEDIATE SALE. The above freehold property, until lately occupied by the St. Helen's Alkali Company, with an extensive area of sheds and other substantial buildings, also two chimnies of 330 and 250 ft. respectively, are well adapted for petroleum works and stores, copper or ironworks (the latter especially, as there are about 300,000 tons of crocus waste, containing from 20 to 40 per cent. of iron, on the ground), or for any manufacture where canal and railway communication is important.—Application to view to be made to Mr. HUGHES, on the premises, St. Helen's, Lancashire; or particulars of GEORGE NOAKES, Esq., 184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London. A STEAM ENGINE OF 28 horse power FOR SALE.

THE DIRECTORS of the REAL DEL MONTE AND

PACHUCA MINING COMPANY, MEXICO, have DECLARED TEN DIVIDENDS of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each upon each share, Nos. 106 to 115, corresponding to the past year of 1863. Shareholders residing in England will please apply to Messrs. C. DE MURRIETTA and Co., No. 7, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED to SEND in the PARTICULARS of THEIR CLAIMS to the Liquidators of the company, No. 10A, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, on or before the 20th day of February inst., or they will be excluded from payment.—London, February 4, 1864.

LLANGAN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice

is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of this company will be HELD at the Registered office of the company, No. 95, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 22d day of February, 1864, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the purpose of receiving the balance-sheet of the company made up from the date of incorporation to the 31st of December, 1863, and for the purpose of electing directors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order, FAITHFUL COOKSON, Sec.

95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., February 12, 1864.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING

COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 15th February, immediately after the expiration of the extraordinary general meeting of this company, which is to be held at One o'clock in the afternoon on that day, when the following resolution will be proposed to the meeting as a special resolution, viz.:—

"That Abraham Daniel de Pass, Esq., be elected a director of this company, in addition to the present board of directors." By order, C. O. ROGERS, Sec.

6½, Austinfriars, E.C., February 5, 1864.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING

COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 15th day of February inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, when the following resolution will be proposed to the meeting as a special resolution, viz.:—

"That the resolution passed on Friday, the 29th day of January last, 'That the nominal capital of this company being £150,000, in 150,000 shares of £1 each, of which 103,815 shares have been now issued, the directors are hereby authorised to issue the shares now remaining unappropriated in the capital of the company, upon such terms and conditions for conferring a preference or priority in dividend over the said shares at present issued, and otherwise as they may think proper, and that such of the provisions of the company's Deed of Settlement of the 11th June, 1852, and Supplemental Deed of the 12th December, 1855, and other regulations of the company now in force (if any) as are inconsistent with the authority hereby above conferred, are hereby repealed, or altered so far as such inconsistency extends, and generally so as to accord with this resolution,' be confirmed." By order, C. O. ROGERS, Sec.

Dated 6½, Austinfriars, E.C., February 5, 1864.

ROYAL CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF SAN

FERNANDO, CUBA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on MONDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at Two o'clock precisely, to consider an account of the state of the company's affairs, and the progress that has been made in the winding-up, and also a report of the liquidators thereon.

CUNME. BORTHWICK
THOMAS CLOSE
WALTER SHAIRP } Liquidators.
W. D. STARLING

Dated February 6, 1864.

BON ACCORD COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bon Accord Copper Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of February instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon, precisely; at which meeting a resolution will be submitted to the effect that the company shall be dissolved, and voluntarily wound-up, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Sec.

24, Gresham-street, London, 9th February, 1864.

CENTRAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £6000, in 2000 shares of £3 each. Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £1 10s. per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

FAITHFUL COOKSON, Esq. (Messrs. Faithful Cookson and Co.)
CHAS. D. HAFFENDEN, Esq., 59, Lansdowne-road North, W.
EDWARD S. HARDING, Esq., 1, Great Winchester-street, E.C.
JOHN HAFFENDEN, Jun., Esq., Director South Grylls Mining Company.
EDWARD PITMAN, Esq., 2, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, W.
ERNEST G. FELLOWE, Esq., Surbiton, Surrey

BANKERS—The English and Irish Bank, 25, Poultry, E.C.
AUDITOR—Alfred Whitworth, Esq., Accountant, Manchester.
SECRETARY AND OFFICES—Mr. Henry Rhodes, 95, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company having purchased the lease of a mineral property of great value, situate in the parish of St. Hilary, about three miles from Marazion, in the county of Cornwall, and in the sett now so successfully worked by the Wheal Grylls Company, proposes to thoroughly develope it. The property is within a short distance of the Wheal Grylls Company's workings on the Georgia lode, which has proved so productive and profitable.

The Georgia lode runs through this property, and it can be opened upon at a moderate cost, when it will doubtless give sufficient returns to place the shares of this company on a proportionate equality in value with those of the Wheal Grylls Company, which, with £2 4s. per share paid, are now at about £27 per share.

The description of tin produced from the Georgia lode is the best black, and commands a high price in the market.

The company have secured a lease of the property for a period of 21 years, at the moderate royalty of 1-18th on all ores raised and sold.

Until the present no lease has been granted of this property, the owner of the land declining to have the surface interfered with; but his decease has removed the difficulty heretofore existing, and the present lease has been granted by his trustees for 21 years.

The directors are prepared to receive applications for a limited number of shares, but no application will be considered unless it is accompanied either by the bankers' receipt, or a remittance for the amount of the deposit of £1 per share on the number of shares applied for.

Prospectuses, with report, forms of application for shares, and all further information, may be obtained on application at the offices of the company, or from the bankers.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Report from Capt. J. RICHARDS, Agent at the South Grylls Mine.

Dec. 26, 1863.—This mining property, known by the name of Ingewidden, is situate in the parish of St. Hilary, in the county of Cornwall, in the midst of mines which have produced large quantities of mineral and profits to the adventurers. It is surrounded by the Wheal Grylls sett, and the rich Georgia lode, now so productive and profitable in that mine, runs through this land. I believe Wheal Grylls present works on the Georgia lode are within about 100 fms. of this sett. There are same ancient workings in this property on the Georgia lode, and from the appearance and accounts given it must have yielded a large quantity of tin. The operations were not carried very deep, the water preventing them, and when again worked there is a good reason to believe it will prove a rich lode, as in the adjoining mine it has proved one of the richest lodes ever worked in the county. The lode can be opened on at a very moderate expense, and as the results would be of so important a character I strongly recommend this being done without any delay. It is stated that the ancients reported a fine copper lode to exist also in this property, of which I can see no signs at surface, but from information I have received I have good reason to believe that such is the case. It could be proved for a very small amount of money, which I recommend doing, and should it prove as stated a valuable mine will at once be laid open. If this said copper lode was ever operated on by old miners the signs at surface are removed on account of the land being brought into the state of cultivation, which is very likely to be the case. The position of this property is highly favourable, there being many thousand pounds profit realised on both sides of it, and has the same channel of ground and lodes running through it. I recommend your opening it yourself, as I feel convinced you must obtain large returns.

JOSEPH RICHARDS.

CENTRAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—

Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., when the directors will proceed to make an allotment. By order of the Board,

HENRY RHODES, Sec.

95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., February 12, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the TREFULACK UNITED MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of his Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on the 26th day of February inst., at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of EIGHT SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories settled under Class A of the above-named Company.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place to offer objections to such call. WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar.

Dated February 10, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST WHEAL DAMSEL MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of his Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on the 25th day of February inst., at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories settled under Class A of the above-named company.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place to offer objections to such call. WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar.

Dated February 10, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL SICILY MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of his Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on the 25th day of February inst., at the Registrar's Office, Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of ONE POUND FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories settled under Class A of the above-named Company.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place to offer objections to such call, WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar.

Dated Truro, February 10, 1864.

IN the MATTLR of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the MATTER of the DEVON UNION MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 24th day of February inst., to SEND THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of THEIR DEBTS and CLAIMS, and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of THEIR SOLICITORS (if any), to Mr. GEORGE AUGUSTUS CAPE, of No. 3, Adelaide-place, in the City of London, Accountant, the liquidator of the said company, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution that may be made. GEORGE. A. CAPE, Liquidator.

Dated the 3d day of February, 1864.

BLACK PARK COLLIERY, CHIRK, DENBIGHSHIRE, midway between Chester and Shrewsbury, on the Great Western line.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, IRON DEALERS, BROKERS, FARMERS, CORN AND POTATOE DEALERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

MR. EDWARD HILL has been favoured with instructions from the proprietors, owing to alterations consequent upon the extension of Black Park Colliery, Chirk, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th days of February, 1864, at Twelve for One o'clock in the afternoon prompt of each day, at the above-named colliery, a portion of the VALUABLE COLLIERY PLANT, STEAM ENGINES, &c., comprising ONE CONDENSING WINDING ENGINE, 36 in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke; ONE CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, 30 in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke; ONE WINDING ENGINE, 20 in. cylinder, 3 ft. 6 in. stroke; ONE cylinder egg-end BOILER, 22 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, with dome safety-valve and guages; ONE wagon BOILER, 20 ft. long, 5 ft. diameter; TWO cylinder egg-end BOILERS, 30 ft. long, 5 ft. diameter; ONE ditto, 36 ft. long, 6 ft. 4 in. diameter; THREE ditto ditto, 25 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, the whole of which are in good working condition, and fitted up with the necessary safety-valves, mountings, &c.; FOUR round BOILERS, from 14 to 20 ft. long, and from 8 to 12 ft. diameter; ONE cylinder BOILER, 22 ft. long, without ends; one boiler top, 15 ft. diameter; a quantity of steam piping, from 4 in. to 10 in. diameter; four sets of head stocks, two pit pulleys, 6 ft. diameter; two ditto, 10 ft. diameter; TWO SETS of WINDING APPARATUS, with verticals and break; ONE ditto, with driving wheels, &c., and 200 yards of chain, suitable for working tramways; one set of 6 in. pumps, about 20 yards in length, with working barrel complete; one 4 in. force pump; two flat chains, 4 in. broad and 200 yards in length; 2 10 ft. winding pulleys, 1 7 ft. ditto, 1 6 ft. ditto; about 120 wrought-iron tram wagons to carry 25 cwts., 50 ditto to carry 30 cwts., both 2 ft. 3 in. guage; 200 tons of wrought-iron angle rails, 12 ft. in length, with flanges; 50 tons of wrought and cast ditto, 5 ft. in length, with flange; a large number of points and crossings, several cages, two bogies for pit top, one 5½ ton weighing machine, and one 4½ ton ditto, a quantity of new and old wire-rope, punching machine, wrought and cast scrap iron, crane top and fixings, circular saw, bench and saws, two wagon tops and fixings, screwing machine new, up to 2 in., and a quantity of wood wagons, &c. Also, twelve powerful draught horses, two ponies, three cows in calf, several hundred measures of barley, ditto white wheat, and ditto fluke potatoes, one winnowing machine, linseed mill, and several sets of gears. The barley, wheat, and potatoes will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on the second day of sale. The horses will be sold on the first day.

Descriptive catalogues are now ready, and may be had, or forwarded by post, on application at the colliery; or to Mr. EDWARD HILL, the auctioneer, Rochdale, Lancashire.

TWO MINE SETTS AND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. GEORGE YELLAND, Jun., WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 18th February, at St. Stephens Coombe, in the parish of St. Stephens in Branwell, the VALUABLE MINE SETTS of WHEAL ELLEN AND GODOLPHIN TIN MINES, situate west of Great Hewas, Dowgas, and St. Austell Consols Mines, and contains the same valuable tin lodes, together with all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising a new WATER WHEEL, 14 feet high, 4 ft. 6 in. abreast, with 8 heads of stamps attached, and adapted to carry 8 more, with other advantages for working with water-power. Also, miners' tools, tackles, ropes, kibbles, ladders, &c., together with a large quantity of new timber, and every other requisite for the immediate prosecution of this very valuable property for making good returns of tin.

For viewing, apply to Captain H. B. GROSE, Terras Tin Mine, St. Stephens; and for further particulars to Mr. JOHN DYER, St. Austell; or to the auctioneer.

N.B.—If not sold in one lot, it will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Sale to commence at Two o'clock precisely.

GEORGE YELLAND, Jun., Auctioneer and Appraiser.

Dated St. Stephens, February 5, 1864.

PAGE BANK AND SPENNYMOOR COLLIERIES SALE.
DAY OF SALE ALTERED.

MR. CHARLES BROUGH WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, 15th March, 1864 (not on the 29th March, as previously announced), at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in the following Lots, and subject to the conditions and in such order as shall be produced and determined at the sale.

LOT 1.—The important and well-known current-going colliery, called PAGE BANK COLLIERY, including the extensive tract of the South Brancepeth Coal Royalty, held and worked therewith, containing together 1571 acres, or thereabouts, situate in the parishes of St. Andrew Auckland and Brancepeth, in the county of Durham, with all the COKE-OVENS. And, also, the COLLIERY PLANT of ENGINE-HOUSES, ENGINES, MACHINERY, LIVE and DEAD STOCK, WAGON-WAYS, and other the PROPERTY and EFFECTS belonging or attached to the COLLIERY.

LOT 2.—All that current-going colliery, comprising a royalty of 600 acres of the seam of coal called the Harvey Seam, in the township of Merrington, in the said county of Durham, known as the SPENNYMOOR COLLIERY, with all the COKE-OVENS belong to the colliery, and the ENGINE-HOUSE, ENGINES, MACHINERY, LIVE and DEAD STOCK, and all the singular and other the COLLIERY PLANT and EFFECTS in and about the same.

The coal had from these collieries is chiefly adapted for the manufacture of coke, which is of the first-class quality.

The collieries are being disposed of by order of the directors of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, and such of the produce therefrom as shall be vended by sea or on land will be restricted for transit and shipment to that company's railway, so far as the same will extend, and the shipping places connected therewith, the rates for the leadings and shipments being regulated on such terms as shall be agreed on with the respective purchasers.

Each purchaser may on completing his purchase exercise the option, if so desired, of paying only a portion of the price contracted for, and the residue by instalments, with interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, at such dates, and on giving such security, as shall be mutually agreed on.

Particulars, containing the rents, terms, and provisions of the leases, and agreements under which each colliery, and the premises occupied with the same, are respectively held, and also the conditions of sale, may be had on and after the 17th February inst.; and further information obtained on application to Mr. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Colliery Viewer, Wingate Grange, Ferryhill; Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM SOUTHERN, Colliery Viewer, Chilton Hall, Ferryhill; or Mr. TIPLADY, Solicitor, Durham.

Durham, 10th February, 1864.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY IN SOUTH WALES, WITHIN A MILE OF AN IMPORTANT SEAPORT TOWN.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM AND TEWSON are instructed to DISPOSE OF a FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE of 210 acres (the surface being fine pasture and arable land), with the MINERALS under 230 acres more adjoining, consisting of the best bituminous coal, of which a portion is now let at a royalty of 1s. per ton, and five seams are yet untouched. To capitalists, or a company disposed to develope its resources, the estate is calculated to be a most lucrative investment. Reference can be given to an eminent local surveyor (who is well acquainted with the property) as to its capabilities.—Further particulars at the Estate Offices, No. 80, Cheapside.

TO TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS, IRONMASTERS, &c.—

TO BE LET, for a term of years, or as may be agreed on, with immediate possession, the EXTENSIVE TIN-PLATE and IRONWORKS, known as the DERWENT TIN-PLATE WORKS, and SEATON IRONWORKS, situate near WORKINGTON, in the county of CUMBERLAND, and in the centre of the hematite iron district.

The works include the whole of the erections, FURNACES, MACHINERY, PLANT, and TOOLS requisite for the manufacture of tin-plates and sheets on a large scale, the rolls, shears, &c., being driven by a 60 horse power STEAM ENGINE, and the whole being in the most complete and efficient working order, and capable of producing 800 boxes of tin-plates per week.

The mills might, with a little alteration, be adapted for rolling boiler plates and bars.

There is an unlimited supply of water-power, with several wheel races, one of which is occupied by a powerful water-wheel.

Adjoining the premises are a commodious family residence, with large garden, a manager's house, and twelve workmen's cottages.

Coal, iron ore, limestone, &c., abound in the neighbourhood, and the works are connected with the Cockermouth and Workington Railway by means of extensive sidings.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. HENRY FLETCHER, of the Lowca Ironworks, near Whitehaven; or to Mr. JAMES LUMB, Whitehaven.

Whitehaven Castle, Jan. 18, 1864.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated with limited liability, under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £10 each.
First issue, 50,000 shares.
Deposit on application, £1 per share.
Further payment on allotment, £1 per share.

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOULT, Esq. (Messrs. Boult, English, and Brandon).
ALEXANDER DURANTY, Esq. (Messrs. A. Duranty and Co.)
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq. (Messrs. Harrisons and Latham).
W. H. HAYNES, Esq., Merchant.
PATRICK HUNTER, Esq. (Messrs. Browne, Hunter, and Co.)
GEORGE B. KERFERD, Esq. (Messrs. Geo. B. Kerferd and Co.)
PETER MAXWELL, Esq., Merchant.
P. M. MILLER, Esq. (Messrs. Miller and Mosman).
WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., Merchant.
DANIEL POWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Daniel Powell and Co.)
T. HARRISON RIDLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Ridley, Son, and Co.)
J. BARKELEY SMITH, Esq. (Messrs. Houghton, Smith, & Co.)
(With power to add to their number.)

MANAGER AND UNDERWRITER—Henry Case, Esq.

BANKERS.

The National Bank of Liverpool (Limited).
The National Bank, Old Broad-street, London.
And its branches in Ireland.

BROKERS.

Henry Walker Lucas, Esq., 3, Copthall-buildings, London, E.C.
Geo. Edwd. Schultz, Esq., Manchester-buildings, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool.
Edward Fox, Esq., 51, Dame-street, Dublin.
Frederick Fielder, Esq., Cross-street, Manchester.
Charles Boult, Esq., 35A, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner, and Son.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Littledale, Ridley, and Bardswell.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—4 AND 5, BROWN'S BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed, not for the purpose of establishing a new marine insurance office in rivalry with offices already opened, but with the object of continuing the existing marine insurance business so long conducted by Mr. Henry Case, under the firm of Price and Co., in Exchange-buildings, Liverpool.

Mr. Case's services, as underwriter, have been secured upon terms satisfactory to the directors, dependent in part upon the success of the company, and without the payment of any "promotion money," either in cash or shares.

It is anticipated that whilst the extensive connection already possessed by Messrs. Price and Co. will be retained and consolidated by the formation of a company, the business will, at the same time, be considerably increased in consequence of marine insurance companies being now very generally preferred to private underwriters.

The success which has attended the operations of marine insurance companies in Liverpool may be gathered from the present value of their shares in the market, viz.:—

	Amt. paid.	Present price.	Equal to
The Thames and Mersey	£2	£7 0 0	250 per cent. premium.
The British and Foreign	2	4 15 0	137 " "
The Union	2	5 1 3	156 " "
The Empire	2	4 10 0	125 " "
The Albion	2	3 1 3	56 " "
The Mercantile	1	1 15 0	75 " "

The strictest economy will be exercised in working, and the preliminary expenses will consist solely of the actual necessary disbursements and legal charges.

Applications for shares must be accompanied by a payment of £1 per share, which will be retained on account of the full payment of £2 per share on the number of shares which may be allotted to the applicant, and will be liable to forfeiture if payment of the remaining £1 per share be not made at the time to be stated in the notice of allotment.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained from the brokers, and also at the temporary offices of the company, 4 and 5, Brown's-buildings, Liverpool.

In cases where no allotments are made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
(To be retained by the bankers.)
To the Directors of the Maritime Insurance Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to the bankers of the above-named company the sum of £ , I hereby request that you will allot me shares in the said company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the company, and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares to be allotted to me, and I agree to be bound by all the conditions and regulations contained in the memorandum and Articles of Association of the company. I further authorise you to forward, by post, to my address, as below, the certificate for any shares which may be allotted to me.

Name in full.....
Firm (if any) .....
Business or profession .....
Place of business.....
Residence .....

Dated this day of , 1864.

QUELLYN SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

WORKS,—CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.
Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and 10s. on allotment.
Calls, £1 per share, at not less intervals than three months.
Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1862, limiting the liability of each shareholder to the amount of the shares allotted to him.
First issue, £12,000. No less number than five shares will be allotted.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. WILLIAM GARFORTH, Halifax. | Mr. BENJAMIN WALKER, Halifax.
Mr. ALFRED BANCROFT, Halifax. | Mr. RICHARD SPENCER, Halifax.
Mr. JAMES BAIRSTOW, Halifax. | Mr. JAMES HIRST, Halifax.
Mr. SAMUEL WIMPENNY, Holmfirth.

BANKERS—The Halifax Joint-Stock Banking Company.
SOLICITOR—John Edwards Hill, Esq., Halifax.
MANAGER—Mr. John Lloyd, Surveyor, Carnarvon.
SECRETARY—Mr. John Clay, Accountant, Halifax.
OFFICE,—20, COW GREEN, HALIFAX.

This company is formed for working a slate quarry about eight miles from Carnarvon. The quarry has been opened, and proved to contain slate of a very superior quality. The lease is for 30 years, renewable for 30 years. More than one-third of the shares are already applied for, therefore an early application is necessary.

Samples of the slate from the quarry may be seen at the office, and also plans and sections of the quarry.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had on application to the secretary.

CHIVERTON WHEAL HOPE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Divided into 1000 shares. Conducted on the Cost-book Principle.
BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial, Cornhill, London.
Messrs. Hawkey, Whitford, and Co. St. Columb, Cornwall.
MANAGER—Capt. James Evans, late of East Wheal Rose Mine.
ENGINEER—William Henry Gray, Esq., C.E., St. Austell.

This valuable property is situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, and held by lease from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for 21 years, at 1-18th royalty.

It is satisfactory to observe that this mine is surrounded by several of the rich and profitable silver-lead mines of the district, adjoining Wheal Hope and Wheal Thomas, recently taken by the fortunate proprietors of West Chiverton; from analogy to the latter, similar results in Chiverton Wheal Hope will be realised.

By reference to the reports and statistics furnished by the Stannaries Court of Cornwall of accorded sales of mineral from the former workings of the mine, the deepest point attained being 45 fms. from surface, in which level a course of silver-lead ore is opened, and already driven through for 15 fms. in length, proving as the works are extended in depth the ore increases in productiveness. This fact is strongly exemplified in West Chiverton, where the lodes have increased in value from the 40 fm. level to the 80, varying from £10 to £20, £50 to £80, and £100 per fathom.

The proprietors feel justified, upon a careful consideration of the immediate results to be obtained from this mine, the extent of ore ground opened, and the total absence or necessity for any workings of a speculative or experimental character whatever, in coming to the conclusion that in a very short time handsome dividends, of at least 20 per cent., will be realised.

There has been about £6000 expended in opening the mine, the works being of a most substantial and permanent character—thus securing a saving of a considerable amount of time and money, and all available for the benefit of the new proprietors joining in this valuable undertaking.

It has been arranged to dispose of a limited number of shares at £5 each, by payment of £1 upon application, £1 10s. upon allotment, and £2 10s. within three months. The sum of £1000 will be placed to the credit of the company, for the future working of the mine—a sum considered ample to bring the works into an efficient and profitable state.

The proprietors call special attention to the reports made by the leading agents in the district, also the returns of minerals, as recorded by the official authorities of Truro. The general opinion of all practical men is that, upon a moderate outlay beyond the present expenditure, a rich and lasting mine will be realised.

Prospectuses, with detailed particulars, and reports, to be had, and applications for shares, accompanied by the deposit of £1 per share, to be made to Messrs. FULLER and Co., 2, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, London, and to the bankers of the company. Priority given to the first applicants, and, in the event of no allotment, the deposit will be immediately returned.

CHIVERTON WHEAL HOPE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS for the REMAINING SHARES will be received until the 15th inst., accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share. Priority given to first applicants. In the event of no allotment, the deposit will be immediately returned.

By order, T. FULLER AND CO.

Offices, 2, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. FULLER AND CO. continue to BUY and SELL EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and GOVERNMENT STOCK, either for money or account. Stock Exchange business effected upon the usual commission.

Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investment will find that mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public security, and pay dividends quarterly from 12½ to 20 per cent. per annum. Progressive mines frequently advance hundreds per cent. n value.

Messrs. FULLER and Co. having channels for the disposal of shares comprised in the miscellaneous list, invite the holders thereof to communicate with them; and having had upwards of 20 years' experience in the mining market, are prepared to advise as to the purchase of shares for an early advance in price, and for becoming a safe and remunerative investment.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information supplied, either personally or by letter. Office hours, from Ten to Four o'clock.

Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial, Cornhill.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

MESSRS. W. DERRY AND CO., MINING MATERIAL MERCHANTS, ST. AUSTELL,

respectfully inform the mining public that they have constantly ON SALE EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINING PLANT, in STEAM ENGINES, pitwork, and dressing appliances, which they are prepared to offer on very advantageous terms, and such as will especially commend themselves to the projectors of new undertakings.—Applications to be addressed as above, or to the engineer of the company, Mr. W. H. GRAY, St. Austell.

Dated St. Austell, August 12, 1863.

WILLIAM MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK,

has FOR SALE:—ONE 30 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER 9 tons; ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WHIM ENGINE and cage, with BOILER 4½ tons; TWO 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINES, for winding or pumping; ONE CORNISH CRUSHER; ONE 30 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 9 ft. breast, iron axle, sockets and rings; 60 fms. of 3 in. flat-rods, with pulleys.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES,—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

is PREPARED to SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred payments, on advantageous terms. EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
OFFICES,—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL

WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING the STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY o. COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

CORNISH CRUCIBLE AND BLACK-LEAD POT MAKER,

JOHN JULEFF, FORE STREET, and PEDN-AN-DREA, REDRUTH.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY,

ST. ALLEN POWDER MILLS, NEAR TRURO, beg to intimate to the consumers of gunpowder that, their extensive mills being on the eve of completion, they are PREPARED to RECEIVE ORDERS for their PATENT BLASTING POWDER in LARGE or SMALL QUANTITIES. The price and quality will not only bear comparison with the various gunpowders already on sale, but it is believed will be found practically cheaper and superior to any hitherto submitted to the public for blasting purposes.—Address as above.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—

The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY,

having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID,

FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.,
Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL

WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 50 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO.,

ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.

This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels.

On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or backwater, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also, references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

MESSRS. C. SCHIELE AND CO., ENGINEERS,

INVENTORS, PATENTEES, AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT SILENT FANS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT BLAST and VENTILATING ENGINES of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE STEAM ENGINES of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT MARINE VENTILATORS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT MINE VENTILATORS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT EXHAUSTERS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND FANS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND BLAST ENGINES of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT GOVERNOR of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT WAVE POWER MACHINERY of 1860.
SCHIELE'S PATENT CRUSHING MILLS OF 1860.

WORKS,—CHORLTON WORKS, COUPLAND STREET.
OFFICES,—2, CLARENCE BUILDINGS, BOOTH STREET, MANCHESTER.
ALL MACHINERY ERECTED by us GUARANTEED.

The following is copied from the "Manchester Examiner and Times," Oct. 21, 1863:—

SCHIELE'S WATER TURBINE.—A remarkably ingenious improvement has been effected by Messrs. C. Schiele and Co., of this city, in the invention of the water turbine, or wheel. Wherever a stationary engine is fixed a water turbine may now take its place, effecting an entire saving of coal and engineering, besides taking away all risk from fire or explosions. They are so compact that one, measuring 4 in. by 3 in. deep, will work a large organ, by being fixed in the ordinary way to the water-pipe. The water pressure during the day in Manchester, by the Corporation Waterworks, is equal to 47 lbs. to the square inch, and at night it is 70 lbs. to the square inch; here, then, is a motive-power applicable to many purposes to which it has never yet been applied. The power of the turbines varies from that of a boy to that of 1000 horses and upwards. From the peculiar construction of the turbines, also, it is impossible for them to become choked with leaves or sticks, as is the case with most other turbines. Several small ones are fixed, and are working machines of various sorts in Manchester, and the demand for them is so great that they bid fair to supplant the major portion of the stationary engines now in use, where a cheap supply of water can be had. They are applicable for domestic, commercial, and agricultural purposes, and may be placed in drawing, dining, breakfast rooms, or cellars; they are always ready for work, and may be set going or stopped at any moment by simply turning a tap. They will work printing presses, printing-machines, coffee mills, tobacco-cutting machines, fans, threshing-machines, hoists, and drive hydraulic presses. The size of the little machines, which may be carried in the hand, and the work they do, are in remarkable contrast, and it is only by seeing one at work that its real importance and value can be appreciated. Several of them may thus be seen by applying at the offices of Messrs. SCHIELE and Co., Clarence-buildings, Booth-street.

For other opinions of the press see "Manchester Guardian," Oct. 13, 1863; "Manchester Courier," Oct. 24, 1863; "Salford Weekly News," Oct. 24, 1863; "Preston Guardian," Oct. 24, 1863.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES UNDERTAKEN at MODERATE

CHARGES, by Mr. ARTHUR EVANS, LECTURER ON CHEMISTRY, NORMAL COLLEGE, SWANSEA.—Parcels to be directed Mr. A. EVANS, 12, High-street, Swansea.

TO INVENTORS.—All INTENDING PATENTEES should

PROCURE the PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST and the MODE of PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.
R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

MR. GEORGE SHEPHERD, CIVIL, MINING, AND

CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Letters addressed 26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

Tavistock Ironworks, Devon.—(Established 1804.)

GILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS. CHAINS of ALL DIMENSIONS. STEELED SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION of CAST and HAMMERED IRON for MINING, MANUFACTURING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
HAMMER MILLS. EDGE TOOL MANUFACTORY.
FOREIGN MINES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS of SECOND-HAND MACHINERY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
N.B.—AGENTS for TANGEY'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACK, and WESTON'S PATENT DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS.

International Exhibition, 1862.

CLASS IX.—PRIZE MEDAL for AGRICULTURAL PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and MACHINERY.
CLASS VIII.—PRIZE MEDAL for HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES.
For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,

ENGINEERS
MANUFACTURERS of PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY for PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, &c., adapted for any part of the world.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, for Mining Chains.

EDGE AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED FLAT and ROUND CHAINS and WIRE ROPES, or MINING PURPOSES.
BOUKS, KIBBLES, BOILERS, IRON BLOCKS, and BLOCK CHAINS.
RAILWAY COUPLINGS, HORSE TRACES, CRANE CHAINS, and SHIP'S CABLES.
MANUFACTORY, COALPORT, SHROPSHIRE.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

AVELING AND PORTER'S PATENT TRACTION

ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES FOR MINERAL RAILWAYS.
For prices, illustrated description, and testimonials, apply to AVELING and PORTER, engineers, Rochester, Kent.

Exhibition Medal, 1862.

WEIGHING MACHINERY,

CONSISTING OF
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES and HIND'S PATENT RAIL and ROAD WEIGHBRIDGES, overhead TRAVELLING WEIGHING CRANES and CRABS, RAILWAY WEIGHING TURNABLES, &c.

CRANES

Of the WALL, PILLAR, PORTABLE, or TRAVELLING KINDS; and CRABS and WINCHES for STEAM or HAND POWER, &c. Also, TURNTABLES, WATER COLUMNS, TANKS, and PUMPING MACHINERY, and GENERAL RAILWAY PLANT, manufactured by
RICHARD KITCHIN, ENGINEER AND IRONFOUNDER,
SCOTLAND BANK IRONWORKS, WARRINGTON.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL,

CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to us, as BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,

SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, MINING AND QUARRY COMPANIES, &c.
IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY.

A BRILLIANT JET BLACK, SUPERIOR to PAINT in APPEARANCE, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best description, and is economical in its use; one gallon, at 1s., is equal to 14 lbs. of paint, which costs 4s. For COLLIERY HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS, CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwts. each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.

PETROLEUM.

This oil gives a pure, white, soft, and brilliant light, easily regulated, portable, and is half the price of colza, rape, seal, &c. The light of an ordinary burner with this oil is equal to eight sperm candles, and no grease. Messrs. GLOVER and Co. have had great experience in sampling, and can always guarantee a prime article. For works or public buildings, where gas is not desirable, the brilliancy and economy of the article are unequalled. Sold in iron-bound casks of 30 gallons.

WASTE NO OIL.

STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS.

Not liable to leak, and which economise space in the stores. From 600 gallons, 48 diameter by 84 in height, price £10 10s., down to 10 gallons, 15 diameter by 21 in height, price 15s., WITH EVERY VARIETY OF SIZE AND PRICE BETWEEN.

STRONG IRON BUCKETS:—

2½ galls. .. 4s. 6d. | 3 galls. .... 5s. 0d. | 3½ galls. .. 5s. 6d. | 4 galls. ....6s. 0d.

WAGON GREASE.

TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE, 3s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

GLOVER AND CO., No. 40, MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY,

MANUFACTURED by GEORGE LOW,
MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT,

Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.

The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.

G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.

MANUFACTURER of WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.

IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED either to WORK VERTICALLY or HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

G. Low begs to recommend a special class of turbine adapted for extreme high falls (200 to 500 ft.), and consuming small quantity of water. This turbine will work with equal advantage without running at an excessive velocity. Also,

MANUFACTURER of IMPROVED BORING MACHINES for DRIVING ADITS.

GREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY,

for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. GREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. GREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MINE AGENCY.—Mr. J. B. AUSTIN,

Author of the "Mines of South Australia," has COMMENCED BUSINESS in ADELAIDE as a MINE AGENT and SHAREBROKER, and will be happy to furnish detailed reports on any of the mines, and to give the fullest and most reliable information respecting them.—Address, Mr. J. B. AUSTIN, Adelaide, South Australia.

LEICESTER AND CO. (late Leicester, Brache, and Teague)

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, PROCURE MINING LEASES on ELIGIBLE TERMS from the GOVERNMENT of VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH WALES, on receipt of a remittance for £200, to cover costs of lease, survey and report, &c. Messrs. LEICESTER and Co. OFFER to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINING COMPANIES, and PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a percentage on the profits of the company.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

All remittances must be made through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are daily recommended by

the faculty (testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected) as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for coughs, and all disorders of the chest, lungs, and throat. Sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d.; tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.—THOMAS KEATING, pharmaceutical chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all druggists, &c.

READ THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, written by a Physician,

for the Self Cure of Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c. This work is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, showing the treatment by which they were cured. Free by post to any address, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.—Address to Messrs. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—		8 18 6	1 0 0—Oct. 1863
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	2⅜	2 2½	13 4 0	0 2 0—Jan. 1864
1248	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—		0 15 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1863
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—		469 15 0	7 0 0—Aug. 1863
5000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £3]	2 7 6	—		0 16 6	0 2 6—Jan. 1864
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	—		6 0 0	1 5 0—Nov. 1863
2900	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen.	30 0 0	39	38 39	30 8 6	0 10 0—Dec. 1863
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7½ per cent.	—Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—		1 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	24	23	10 13 0	0 15 0—Jan. 1864
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	120	120	259 10 0	4 0 0—Nov. 1863
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	580	570 580	891 0 0	10 0 0—Jan. 1864
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	—		748 10 0	8 0 0—Feb. 1864
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	2	39s. 41s.	0 18 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	68	70 75	117 0 0	2 0 0—Jan. 1864
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	28	28 28¼	9 2 6	0 19 0—Jan. 1864
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	75	75	93 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1864
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		350 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 1863
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	8¾	9 9½	1 0 0	0 7 6—Jan. 1864
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	26		62 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 1863
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	—		0 17 6	0 1 6—Nov. 1863
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	20	21 22	5 15 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1863
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	17½	18 18½	2 17 6	0 5 0—Dec. 1863
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—		28 0 0	1 15 0—Feb. 1864
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	150	150	415 10 0	3 0 0—Dec. 1863
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	7	6⅞ 7⅛	2 12 0	0 1 6—Jan. 1864
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—		128 18 0	6 5 0—Nov. 1863
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—		16 7 4	0 9 9—July, 1863
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—		0 2 0	0 2 0—Mar. 1863
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—	50	5 0 0	1 0 0—Dec. 1863
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 5	3⅛	3 3⅛	0 5 6	0 2 0—Sept. 1863
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	3⅛	2⅝ 2⅞	0 13 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1864
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		36 19 0	0 2 6—Mar. 1863
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		82 10 0	10 0 0—Oct. 1863
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		7 19 6	0 10 0—Nov. 1863
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0—July, 1863
1123	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	45	44½ 45½	71 0 0	1 5 0—Nov. 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	3¼		0 10 0	0 1 6—June, 1863
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	—		426 10 0	6 0 0—Jan. 1864
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	45	41 43	74 10 0	1 0 0—May, 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	—		370 13 6	1 0 0—Nov. 1863
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	—	31 32	488 10 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1863
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	20¾	20 21	13 18 6	0 10 0—Nov. 1863
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		24 18 0	0 5 0—Nov. 1863
3000	W. Chiverton, (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	56	57 59	1 10 0	0 15 0—Jan. 1864
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—	93 96	48 0 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	200	190 195	397 0 0	4 0 0—Dec. 1863
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	85	82½ 85	597 0 0	1 10 0—Feb. 1864
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—		3 0 0	0 10 0—Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	29	27 29	6 2 0	1 0 0—Sept. 1863
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	—		1 8 6	0 5 0—Jan. 1864
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	—		9 7 6	0 7 6—Jan. 1864
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6	19	17 18	76 5 0	1 0 0—May, 1863
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	15	14 14½	57 7 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1863
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		333 3 0	5 0 0—Nov. 1863
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	170	157½ 160	166 15 0	4 0 0—Feb. 1864
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	25	23⅛ 24⅛	48 5 0	0 12 6—Nov. 1863
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3	—		0 15 0	0 5 0—Nov. 1863
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	—		14 5 0	1 6 0—Aug. 1863

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—		36 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1862
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—		278 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1862
8000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	5 0 0	11¾	11⅛ 12	—	— —
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	110		85 0 0	2 0 0—June, 1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 15 9	—	20 21	1 7 0	0 7 0—May, 1862
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—		2 7 6	— —Sept. 1862
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0—July, 1862
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	80		147 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	5 16 3	—		0 10 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1859
8000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—		0 17 6	0 2 6—Jan. 1863
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	—		41 9 3	0 2 6—June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	4⅛	4⅛ 4⅜	7 18 6	0 5 0—Dec. 1861
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1862
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	⅝	½	0 6 0	0 2 0—Feb. 1860
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		1091 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1860
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1	0 7 6—Aug. 1862
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	—		56 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 1858
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4	0 0 8—Mar. 1862
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 5 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	—	32¼	9 15 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0	—		7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1860
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1862
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (ld.), Wrexham	1 0 0	—		—	— —
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	3 5 0	—		4 12 6	1 0 0—Oct. 1862
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	15 13 10	—	6 7	8 15 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0—June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	23	23 24	101 1 3	0 10 0—Oct. 1862
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—		0 19 0	0 3 0—May, 1862
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	10 0 0	46	39 41	929 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	—		2400 10 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—		13 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1862
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—		284 5 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1862

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0—Dec. 1863
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—	90	310 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1863
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		4 6 8	0 14 10—Dec. 1863
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	33	32 34	99 12 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1864
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	⅞		0 0 9	0 0 9—Dec. 1863
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7½ per cent.	— Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	3¾ 4¼	0 8 4	0 3 4—Mar. 1863
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	22		19 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1863
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	1⅜ 1⅝	0 11 0	0 1 0—Jan. 1863
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	—		9 11 2	0 5 0—Oct. 1863
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	7⅛		1 7 3	0 7 3—Jan. 1864
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	0 9 6	0 1 0—July, 1863
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	53	50 52	61 5 0	3 0 0—Dec. 1863
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	6½		2 9 0	0 7 6—May, 1863
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	—	5 5¼	0 5 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1863
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	2		0 7 0	0 3 0—Nov. 1863
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	2⅞	2¾ 3	0 5 0	0 5 0—Aug. 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1853
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	6		6 18 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1862
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—		1 7 6	0 2 6—Feb. 1862
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		15 per cent.	—May, 1859
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—		0 19 9	0 1 0—Feb. 1862
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		0 9 6	0 1 6—July, 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—		Dec. 1863
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2]	0 10 0	—	⅛ ¾	
20000	Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Oct. 1863
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0	—	7¾ 7⅞	Feb. 1864
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 15 0	—		Jan. 1862
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		July, 1862
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3]	1 5 0	¾	⅝	
80000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 12 0	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 0 0	—	¾ ⅞	Fully paid.
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica	0 18 0	—		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	2¼ 2¾	Fully paid.
2000	New Burra Burra (copper) (Australia)	5 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—		
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
50000	Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4]	1 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	Feb. 1864
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—		Stock.
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	3 10 0	—		June, 1863
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 10 0	—	½ ¾	Mar. 1862
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 15 0	—	⅝ ⅞	May, 1863
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		June, 1863
50000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 7 6	—		Dec. 1863
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
10000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅝	¾ 1	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merio.	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1863
12000	Anna Maria (ld., cp., gold) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	Argyle [L.] 8000 17s. 6d. pd., 5000 £1 pd.]				
6000	Bagtor (tin) [L. £2]	1 14 0	—		April, 1863
1000	Baldwin, (ld.), [L. £5] [400 £5 pd., 600 5s. pd.]				Mar. 1863
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	14 8 7	—		Mar. 1862
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	2 7 0	—		Dec. 1863
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	0 10 0	⅛	10s. 12s.	Oct. 1863
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	—		
400	Billins [L. £30] [200 £25 pd., 200 £30 pd.]				Oct. 1863
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	7 10 0	—		Sept. 1862
6000	Boscawen (tin)	2 10 0	—		Dec. 1863
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 7 0	—		April, 1863
30000	Bromlow (ld.), Minsterley, Salop	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	30 0 0	—		Aug. 1863
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	8 0 0	36	35 36	July, 1863
1832	Bryntall (lead), Llanidloes	7 17 6	3	2¾ 3	July, 1863
6380	Buller & Basset, (cp.) Redruth	4 6 6	—		Aug. 1863
2200	Burren (lead, calamine) [L. £5]	5 0 0	5		June, 1862
12000	Calstock Consols (cop.), Calst.	1 17 6	—		
915	Calvadnack (tin), Wendron	24 3 6	7	6 6¼	Nov. 1863
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	9 3 4	2¾		Oct. 1863
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	¾		Aug. 1862
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	28 4 6	—		Dec. 1863
10000	Caradon Vale (copper)	—	3⅛	3 3⅛	
6000	Caradon Unit. (cop.), Liskeard	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
2580	Carmarthen United (lead)	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1 4 6	—		Jan. 1864
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6	—		Nov. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 5 0	—		June, 1863
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]		—		
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	2 5 0	—		Jan. 1864
300	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	33 0 0	—		July, 1863
2000	Central Grylls (tin) [L. £3]	2 10 0	—	3¼ 3¾	Feb. 1864
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 5 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Charlotte Untd., Perranuthnoe	4 7 2	—		Nov. 1863
5000	Chiverton Consols (sil.-lead)	0 5 0	—		
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	2 0 0	—		Oct. 1863
1000	Chiverton Wheal Hope (lead)	5 0 0	5⅜		Feb. 1864
3000	Chiverton Wheal Rose (sil.-ld.)	0 16 8	—		Oct. 1863
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 2 0	—		Jan. 1864
256	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0 2 0	—		
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	32 0 0	—		Nov. 1863
8565	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—		April, 1863
17000	Coolartra & Bond [L.] [5300 £1 pd., 11700 12s. pd.]				Jan. 1864
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
10000	Cornubia (tin) [7000 £2 paid, 3000 10s. paid]				Oct. 1862
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	21 10 0	17	16 16¼	Dec. 1863
30000	Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	2 10 0	3	2⅛	
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	2 10 0	—		April, 1863
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2¼]	1 15 0	—		July, 1863
6000	Crowan Cons. (cop.) [L. £2]	1 10 0	—		Aug. 1863
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	—		No call.
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	3 15 6	—		June, 1863
1800	Cwmbrane (lead) [L. £3]	3 0 0	—		Nov. 1863
35000	Dale (lead), North Stafford	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
200	Darren (lead), Cardigan	20 0 0	30	35 40	Jan. 1863
2000	Deep Level, Minera (ld.) [L. £5]	3 5 0	—		Feb. 1862
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	44 10 6	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Dolfrw-y-nog (gold) [L. £1]	0 12 6	—		Oct. 1863
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	8 2 0	—		Oct. 1862
5000	Dulta (tin), St. Austell [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	16 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	6 13 7	—		Aug. 1863
1000	East Basset and Grylls (tin)	1 10 0	—		Dec. 1863
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. £2]	1 7 0	—		Mar. 1863
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 3 0	—		Nov. 1863
4096	E. Brookwood (cop.), Ashbrtn.	1 7 0	—		Jan. 1863
50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		May, 1863
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0	7⅛	7 7¼	Feb. 1863
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	1 17 6	—	4⅞ 5⅛	Sept. 1863
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		May, 1862
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	1 12 0	—		Jan. 1863
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	4 15 6	—		Jan. 1864
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 1 0	2⅛	2¼ 2¾	Feb. 1864
6000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		Jan. 1864
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cop.)	7 10 6	1		Jan. 1864
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	2 4 6	—		Nov. 1863
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19 0 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	E. Martha (cop.), [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		May, 1863
8000	E. Polberro (tin) [L. £1] [4000 £1 pd. 4000 2s. 6d. pd.]				Nov. 1863
3986	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	4 4 8	—	4 4¼	Dec. 1863
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 15 0	—		Sept. 1862
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	82 0 0	—		Oct. 1863
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	8 10 0	—		Nov. 1863
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	11 17 0	—		Sept. 1863
1300	East Wheal Ellen	—			
2000	E. Wh. Fortune (tin) Sithney	1 0 0	—		April, 1863
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	1 0 0	14½	13 14	June, 1863
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	8 12 0	5¼	5 5¼	Dec. 1863
2000	Erwfelin (lead) [L.]	0 15 0	—		Nov. 1863
6144	Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham	0 0 10	—		Nov. 1863
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 4 0	—		Jan. 1864
1026	Garden (tin), Morvah	4 17 9	—		May, 1863
4096	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	3 14 6	—		Oct. 1863
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	5 14 6	—		Dec. 1863
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 7 0	¾	¾	Oct. 1863
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	—		
30000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cp.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
5700	Goginan (sil.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 3800 30s.]	—			Feb. 1864
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	4 5 0	3¼	4¼ 4½	Feb. 1864
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	1 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	59 0 0	10	10 11	Jan. 1864
5000	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth	6 1 6	—		Sept. 1863
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	2 8 0	—		Dec. 1863
10000	Gt. Dev. & Bed. [L.] [illegible]				
15000	Gt. Laxey (lead), I. of Man [L.]	4 0 0	5¼	5 5¼	Fully paid.
5000	Great North Downs (copper)	3 8 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	2 4 6	—	¼ ⅜	Dec. 1863
52000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—		
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	6 16 0	—		May, 1863
4000	Grylls Wheal Florence	—	—	3 3½	
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	13 14 6	—	4 4½	April, 1863
3072	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper)	1 0 0	5¼	4¾ 5	No call.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		
4910	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	2 5 9	—		May, 1863
6068	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	1 0 3	—		Nov. 1863
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 5 6	—		Nov. 1861
3000	Havan (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Oct. 1863
5000	Hazael Grove (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 3 6	—		Oct. 1863
6000	Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	5 10 6	5⅛	5 5⅛	Dec. 1863
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 12 6	—		Nov. 1863
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6 6	—		Mar. 1862
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	2 16 6	⅞	16s. 18s.	Jan. 1864
3000	Lanivet (tin) [L. £2] [1000 30s. pd., 2000 22s. 6d. pd.				Dec. 1863
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop).	17 6 4	—		Feb. 1862
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	35 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
240	Llangan (ld.), Glamor. [L. £25]	20 0 0	—		Oct. 1863
4000	Llantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		Dec. 1863
2000	Long Rake (lead), Flint	4 10 0	—		Oct. 1863
2000	Lower Park (ld.), Denbigh [L.]	3 11 0	—		Jan. 1864
10000	Lower Taldrws (slate) [L.]	2 10 0	—		Mar. 1863
6000	Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1863
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	4 0 6	—		Dec. 1863
22000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	—		May, 1860
3000	Minera Western Boundary [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
1024	Mill Pool (copper) Marazion	15 15 0	—		Jan. 1863
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 9 6	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	16 10 0	36	34 36	Jan. 1864
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L.]	4 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Nanteos (lead) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		Jan. 1864
512	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	5 8 0	—	5⅜ 5⅛	Feb. 1864
6400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 17 6	—	3¼	May, 1863
6000	New East Birch Tor (tin)	0 2 6	—		
12000	New Cornish [8000 £1 paid, 4000 2s. 6d. paid]				
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 10 6	—		Sept. 1863
6514	New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk.	0 6 0	—		Oct. 1863
6400	Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton	0 18 6	—		Oct. 1863
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	1 16 0	—		Dec. 1863
6400	New Pembroke (tin and cop.)	0 6 6	—		May, 1863
1024	New Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	2 0 0	10	9¼ 10¼	Dec. 1863
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 16 6	—		Dec. 1863
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	1 18 0	—		July, 1863
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	6 7 0	—		Feb. 1864
1024	New Wendron (tin), Wendron	7 0 0	—		Jan. 1863
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—		May, 1863
10000	New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	1¾		Fully paid.
4096	New Wh. Rose (ld. and blende)	0 5 0	—		Nov. 1863
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	29 5 0	—		Jan. 1864
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	25 5 6	3⅛	3⅛	Nov. 1863
12000	N. Coniston (cop.), [L.] 6000 £1 pd., 4000 5s. pd.				
6000	North Chiverton (lead	1 0 0	2⅜		Dec. 1863
20000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 13 0	—		Oct. 1863
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	3 1 6	—		Jan.
6000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	2 10 10	2⅛	1⅞ 2	Jan.
1000	North Fortescue (copper)	1 14 0	—		Oct.
2500	North Frances (cop.), [S.E.]	13 7 6	—		Oct.
1366	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	3 15 0	—		Sept.
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3]	2 7 0	—		Nov.
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8s. 6d. pd.]				July,
2000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	6 3 6	—		Feb.
6000	North Laxey (lead) Isle of Man	—			
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	7 13 0	—		Sept.
10000	North Nant-y-Mwyn (ld.) [L.]	0 10 0	—		Fully
20000	N. Minera (ld.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 10s. pd.]	—			Jan.
4000	N. Phœnix (cop.) Linkinghorne	4 1 6	—		Jan.
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	1 15 8	—	3⅛	Jan.
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	26 5 0	26	24½ 25½	Jan.
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	1 0 0	—	1⅛	Jan.
2000	N. Shepherds (sil.-ld.), Newlyn	2 0 0	—	2 2¼	Aug.
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 13 0	2⅝	2¼ 2⅝	Dec.
1024	North Wheal Busy (copper)	10 7 5	—		July,
5610	North Wh. Crofty (cop.) [S.E.]	2 6 6	5⅛	5¼ 5⅛	Aug.
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	3 5 5	—		Dec.
4000	N. Wrey (ld.), St. Ive [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Jan.
4096	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	6 11 6	—		Oct.
10000	O. Wh. Neptune [6000 £2 10s. pd., 4000 10s. pd.]				Nov.
1000	Pant-y-Pydew (lead)	5 7 6	—		Oct.
8465	Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth	3 16 6	—		Jan.
5000	Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Just	4 7 0	7⅛	6⅞ 7⅛	Dec.
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	2 10 0	—		Jan.
512	Penhallow Moor (silver-lead)	1 0 0	—		Jan.
6000	Penrait (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 7 0	—		Feb.
200	Pentre Lygan (lead), [L. £30]	20 0 0	—		Mar.
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 18 0	—		Jan.
12800	Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0 5 0	6s.		Mar.
8000	Princess of Wales (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0	—		April
6000	Prosper Unl. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 1 6	7⅜	7¼ 7⅛	April
10156	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 13 0	—		Jan.
128	Retanna Hill (tin), Wendron	2 10 0	—		Oct.
5000	Rhafna (lead), [L. £1]	0 6 8	—		
64	Rhosesmor (lead), Holywell	—			
5000	Rosecliff (sil.-ld.), St. Columb	—	2½	2 2¼	No call.
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	4 9 0	—		Oct.
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	3 8 0	—		Nov.
6000	Roskear (copper), Camborne	0 10 0	2¼		Sept.
700	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne	1 10 0	—		Jan.
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	4 13 6	—		Feb.
12500	Silver Moun. (lead) [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully
15000	Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		July,
12000	Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.]	0 19 0	—		Dec.
6000	South Alfred (cop.), Gwinear	0 10 0	—	⅛	Jan.
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	15 10 8	—	9½ 10½	Feb.
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—		July,
6000	So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	0 14 0	—		Aug.
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	3 17 6	—		Feb.
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	7 8 0	—		Oct.
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 12 0	—		Oct.
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	12 9 0	—		Oct.
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3¼]	3 2 6	—		Aug.
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 13 0	—		Dec.
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	1 10 0	—		Dec.
2000	South Gorland (cop.), St. Day	4 10 0	—	6	Jan.
2000	South Grylls (copper) [L. £10]	5 0 0	—		Jan.
1024	S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard	5 12 6	—		Jan.
4000	S. Minera (lead) [L. £5¼]	3 5 0	—		Mar.
5325	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	7 1 4	—		Oct.
1024	S. Tresavean (cop.), St. Day	5 6 7	—		Dec.
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	16 13 10	—		Dec.
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	9 18 2	—		Aug.
1024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 0 7	—		Nov.
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	43 13 0	—		Dec.
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just	6 12 0	—		Mar.
15000	St. Cuthbert Ld. Smelt. [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		Oct.
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 0 0	—		Nov.
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	—			Feb.
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	11 1 7	—		Nov.
8000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2½]	2 0 0	—		Dec.
6000	St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Feb.
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	—		Jan.
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	32 5 6	—	29 30	July,
3500	Tin Hill (tin), St. Austell	0 12 6	—		Dec.
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	2 5 0	—		July,
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—		
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	7 8 8	2	34s. 36s.	Jan.
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	12 12 3	—		Jan.
3105	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 12 6	—		July,
512	Tresavean and Tretharrup	12 10 0	—		
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	6 15 0	—		Nov.
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 12 0	—		Jan.
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	4 19 10	—		Jan.
2500	Trimley Hall [1250 £1 pd., 1250 12s. 6d. paid]				July,
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 9 6	—		Jan.
6400	Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1]	0 16 0	—		Jan.
6000	Tywarnhaile (copper)	5 0 0	—		
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 15 6	6s.	5s. 6s.	Jan.
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½] (lead)	2 4 6	—		Oct.
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully
20000	West Beam (tin) [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		April
40000	West Clogau (gold), Merioneth	1 0 0	—		Fully
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	9 5 5	—		Sept.
6000	W. Cornwall Cons. (tin), Kea.	1 0 0	—		
30000	West Devon Con. (cop.), [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully
4216	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	0 19 0	—		Nov.
6000	W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0	—		Nov.
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 0 0	—		May,
19000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	2 14 6	—		Dec.
1600	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	10 2 6	—		Jan.
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton	155 0 0	—		Dec.
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	9 11 6	—		Oct.
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	36 10 0	62½	60 62½	Dec.
5481	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3 18 10	—		Dec.
512	West Wh. Frances (cop.), Illo.	86 5 0	—		Nov.
9017	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	3 15 4	28⅛		Feb.
5000	West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	0 5 0	26s.		Sept.
10000	W. Wh. Martha (cp. & sil.) [L. £2]	0 15 0	—		
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	4 16 6	3¼	3 3¼	Nov.
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	1 13 0	—		Sept.
5990	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock	4 5 6	—		Dec.
6000	Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives	1 16 6	—	3⅛	Dec.
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan	3 10 0	7⅛	7 7⅛	Dec.
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 8 6	41s.	41s. 43s.	Nov.
6000	Wheal Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 2 6	2⅛	2¼ 2⅛	Jan.
512	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	32 13 6	—		July,
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock	8 2 6	2	1⅞	Nov.
1024	Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.)	1 0 0	—		Jan.
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	3 2 6	—		Jan.
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries	4 15 0	—		Oct.
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	8 0 0	5⅜	5 5¼	Nov.
5120	Wh. Harriett (cop.), Camborne	4 6 6	—		May,
6000	Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0	—		Sept.
4096	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just	3 0 0	—		
2048	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	3 5 0	5¼		Jan.
6000	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive	0 5 0	—		Jan.
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead)	3 5 8	—	2¼ 2¼	Feb.
968	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	20 6 10	—		Dec.
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings (Plymp.)	0 5 0	—		May,
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	3 3 7	—		Oct.
1024	Wheal Par (tin), St. Blazey	5 10 0	—		Nov.
1024	Wh. Polmear (tin), St. Austell	3 13 9	—		
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	3 1 6	—		Jan.
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	12 10 0	—		Feb.
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Sept.
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	96 10 0	—		Sept.
500	Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet	1 4 0	—		Jan.
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	4 14 1	—		Nov.
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	10 3 0	—		Nov.
6000	Wheal Sparnon (copper)	0 2 0	—		Sept.
960	Wh. Trannack (tin), Sithney	2 10 0	—		Jan.
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	4 7 6	—		Oct.
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	12 19 0	—		Nov.
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9 7 0	7⅛	7 7¼	June,
4500	Wheal Vlow (copper)	0 9 0	—		Mar.
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	7 15 0	—		Oct.
6400	Whitford (lead), Holywell	10 16 6	—		May,
994	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant	7 7 0	—		June,
8097	Yarner (copper), Devon	3 8 0	—		Nov.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares	Mines	Paid	Last Pr.	Bus. done	Last Call
20000	Anglo-Mexican Mint	20 0 0	18⅛	18 18½	
50000	Atlantic Roy. Mail Steam [L.]	10 0 0	—		Fully
8915	Canada (land) [L.]	32 10 0	—		Fully
10000	Discount Corporatn. [L. £100]	7 10 0	10¾	10¼ 11	
125000	Gen. Cred. & Fin. Lond. [L. £20]	4 0 0	6¾	6¾ 7	
10000	Hudson's Bay	20 0 0	17¼	17 17¼	Fully
150000	Inter. Financial Soc. [L. £20]	5 0 0	12⅛	11¾ 12¼	
20000	London Financial Asso. [L. £50]	15 0 0	25½	27½ 28⅛	
80000	National Discount Co. [L. £25]	5 0 0	10⅞	12 12½	
20000	National Steam Navi. [L. £100]	5 0 0	4½		
30000	Unit. Kingdom Teleg. [L. £5]	3 0 0	3		
50000	Univ. Marine (insur.) [L. £20]	5 0 0	5¼		

*** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London ; Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, Fleet Street, E.C., where all communications are requested to be addressed.—February 13, 1864.